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POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1937



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news The Political Handbook is designed to meet the need for this special information

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied Some of them are official and some private It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad, many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D Caruthers, Jr and Edgar Packard Dean, who have most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions They are hereby gratefully acknowledged Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue Since the Political Handbook will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed

WALTER H MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1937

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ALBANIA

Capital Tirana

Area 10 629 square miles

Population 1 003 124 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Born in 1895

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Appointed November 9, 1936

Premier

Koço KOTTA

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Vice Speaker HIKMET DELVINA

Election of November 11, 1932

Number of members

58

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. In 1924 Ahmed Zog had headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Koço Kotta (Premier and Minister of Economy and Public Works), Ekrem Lobohova (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Musa Juska (Minister of the Interior), Thoma Orolloga (Minister of Justice), Kol Thaçi (Minister of Finance) and Faik Shutku (Minister of Public Instruction).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor etc
Albenia (daily, except Monday)	Independent	Nebi Çeka (Prop. and Ed.)
Drita	Semi-official	Mati Logoreci (Ed.)
Vatra (three times a week)	Independent	Timo Dilo (Prop. and Ed.)
Fletorja Zyrtare	Organ of Government	Zef Dajchi (Ed.)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno devoted to pro-Italian propaganda	Soc An Ed tr "Mediterranea" (Prop.)
Eota e Ke (Korcha)	Literary	Gago Evangjeli (Prop. and Ed.)
Gazeta e Korcea (daily except Monday) (Korcha)	Political	Zhan Gorguzi (Prop.)

ALBANIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Vatra e Rruja (weekly)	Youth Federation	Vasil Xhaçka (Prop.)
Demokratia (weekly) (Gjinokarri)	Independent	Vlora Kallayku (Prop.)
Vizura (monthly)	Literary	Nedjil Cela (Prop.)
Hvilli i Dritës (monthly) (Sectar)	Literary	Azam Arapi, O.F.M. (Ed.)
Leka (monthly) . (Sectar)	Literary	Dr. Zef Pasko Sarami (Prop.)
Bujqesija (monthly)	Agricultural	Ministry of National Economy
Jusprudencia (monthly)	Judicial	Ministry of Justice

ARGENTINA

Capital Buenos Aires
Area 1 079 965 square miles
Population 12 388 645 (1936 estimate)

President

GENERAL AUGUSTÍN P. JUSTO

Elected November 8, 1931 Assumed office February 20, 1932
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of April, 1935 (nine-year term renewed by thirds every three years)**

Election of March, 1936 (four-year term renewed by halves every two years)

President DR JULIO A. ROCA

President CARLOS M. NOEL

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
National Democratic	20	National Democratic .	59
Entre Ríos Radical	2	Radical	44
Socialist	2	Socialist	25
Progressive Democratic	1	Radical (Antipersonalist)	14
Radical (Bloquista)	1	Progressive Democratic	6
Independents	3	Camperistas (Tucumán)	4
Vacancies	1	Independent Socialist	2
Total	30	Liberal (Corrientes)	2
* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.		Total	156

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political interest in Argentina centers largely around the presidential elections scheduled for November 1937 and the gradual return of the Radical Party which went out of power when the Government of Dr Hipólito Irigoyen was overthrown by the revolution of 1930. General elections were held on November 8, 1931, and the Radicals decided not to participate. However, they returned to the polls in the 1935 elections and secured 44 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the 1936 elections for half of the Members of the Chamber.

The present Government is considered more in the nature of a stop gap coalition composed principally of the National Democratic Party (Conservative). The Anti-Personalist Radicals and the Independent Socialists together with the National Democrats make up the coalition known as the Concordancia which may be said to represent in general the more conservative elements.

ARGENTINA

President Justo who came in as a compromise candidate cannot under the Constitution be reelected.

The opposition, known as the Popular Front, is made up of Radicals together with the Socialists who are centered in the City of Buenos Aires and the Progressive Democrats who are strong in the Province of Santa Fe. It is difficult to say which of the two opposing groups now commands the majority in the National Chamber of Deputies. It appears likely that the Radicals will continue to gain in any fair election since it is generally accepted that a large majority of the population is in sympathy with the Radical Party.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces, improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation, protection of national production against unfair foreign competition, the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most favored nation clause, laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources, sound money, reform of system of note issue, reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, Jose H. Martinez, Rodolfo Coromina Segura, Miguel Angel Carcano (Minister of Agriculture) and Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez.

RADICAL ANTIPERSOALISTA PARTY Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation, extension of the right of voting to women, changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests, encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders Dr Leopoldo Melo (formerly Minister of Interior), Aldo Cantoni and Carlos A. Bruchmann.

SOCIALIST PARTY Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators, separation of church from state, division of big estates, nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties, taxes on increment value of the land, legal recognition of trade unions, minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions, compulsory education up to eighteen years, insurance against illness and unemployment, old age pensions, disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders Dr Nicolas Repetto, Drs Adolfo and Enrique Dickmann, Dr Mario Bravo and Dr Alfredo L. Palacios.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party, its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fe.

Leaders Dr Lisandro de la Torre, Julio R. Noble, Dr Julio Gonzalez Iramain and Dr Luciano Molinas.

UNION CIVICA RADICAL PARTY Before this Party decided not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Dr Adolfo Guemes candidates for the presidency and vice presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms, higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production, exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand

pesos from all taxation, protection to national production, political rights for women, progressive tax on incomes, abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism, change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines, special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Cандilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido and José P. Tamborini.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Ed. tor, etc.
Argentino	Independent	Peres Turne (Dir.)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German	Dr Ernesto I. Alemann (Dir.)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily	I. Pernecco Parodi (Founder and Dir.)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent, long-established English language daily	L. Onetti (Ed.) Julio J. Rugeroni (Dir.)
Courrier de la Plata	Independent	Rene Papillaud (Dir.)
Critica (evening)	Independent	Natalio Botana (Prop. and Ed.)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily	R. S. Ferrota (Prop. and Ed.)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (Eds.)
D atio	Independent	Dr. Norberto Lainez (Prop. and Ed.)
Diario Espanol	Spanish organ, long-established daily	Casimiro Prieto Costa (Dir.)
Fronde	Independent, conservative	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (Ed.)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Social- ist Party	Isidoro de la Calle (Dir.)
Mundo	Independent	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (Dir.)
Naci n	Independent, long established, influential journal, good news service	Luis Mitre (Dir.)
Noticias Gráficas (evening)	Independent	Alberto Cordone (Dir.)
Prensa	Independent, long-established, influential journal, good news-service	Dr. Fuequiel P. Paz (Prop. and Ed.)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ	Enrique Osés (Dir.)
Raz n (evening)	Independent widely read	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (Dir.)
Rep blica	Radical Antipersonalista	Camilo Villagra (Prop.) Ricardo M. Ferreyra (Dir.)
Standard	British daily, oldest English newspaper in South America	Juan L. Mulhall (Dir.)
Ultima Hora	Independent	José Sciorda (Ed.)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party	Am ricio Ghioaldi (Dir.)
Pa s (Cordoba)	National Democratic	Arturo Hipolito (Dir.)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (Dir.)
Voz del Interior (Cordoba)	Radical	Dr. Remonda (Dir.)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent	Jorge and Felipe Calle (Eds.)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent	Joaquin Lagos (Ed.)
El Orden (Tucum n)	Independent	Julio Rosenvald (Ed.)

AUSTRALIA

Capital Canberra

Area 2,974,521 square miles (not inc. diag. overseas Territories)

Population 6,73,360 (1936 estimate)

Governor-General

BRIG GEN , ALEXANDER HORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE

Assumed office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)

Appointed November 9, 1934

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 15, 1934 (six-year term
renewed by halves every three years)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of September 15, 1934 (three-year term)

President PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

Speaker GEORGE JOHN BELL (United
Australia Party)

Party	Representatives	Party	Representation
United Australia Party	27	United Australia Party	32
United Country Party	6	Labor	27
Labor	3	United Country Party	15
Total	36	Total	74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Except on tariff matters, it works in co-operation with the United Country Party. Its policy favors " sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum to permit alteration to constitution to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. Its external policy includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of

Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister, Vice-President of Executive Council, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), R. G. Casey (Treasurer), R. G. Menzies (Attorney-General and Minister for Industry), Sir George Pearce (Minister for External Affairs), Senator A. J. McLachlan (Postmaster General) and R. Archdale Parkhill (Minister for Defense).

LABOR PARTY (FEDERAL GROUP) Until 1935, the Labor Party remained divided into two sharply defined and bitterly hostile groups, one supporting the Federal platform of the organization and the other favoring a more radical policy. The latter group, under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang), whose party was defeated in the New South Wales State elections in June 1932 and May 1935, comprised nine members, all representatives of industrial electorates. Under the Federal leadership of Mr. J. A. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry, the group advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism. Following conferences late in 1935, the Lang group submerged its identity and became a Left Wing element in the Federal Labor Party during the first Parliamentary session of 1936. While in office, Labor emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs, who preceded the present Governor-General, was the first Australian so appointed. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: John Curtin (Leader of the Party), and F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), N. Makin (President of Federal Executive of Party), J. S. Collings (Leader in Senate).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. The United Country Party united with the United Australia Party during the 1934 elections to fight Labor.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Com-

AUSTRALIA

merce), H. V. Thorby (Minister without Portfolio), J. A. Hunter (Minister without Portfolio) and Thomas Paterson (Minister for the Interior).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Ed., or, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist, conservative, largest circulation of any paper in South Australia politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers Ltd. (Prop.) Lloyd Dumas (Mfg. Ed.)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist, liberal, evening paper	Harold Burton (Gen. Mgr.) E. Bonney (Ed.)
Brisbane Courier Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist, conservative, authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (Prop.) R. T. Foster (Ed.)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist, conservative, evening paper	W. H. Cummins (Mfg. Ed.)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist, liberal, leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (Prop.) F. Usher (Ed.)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist, conservative daily	W. R. Ralph & Sons, Ltd. (Prop.) G. Natusch (Ed.)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent, moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (Prop.) L. V. Biggs (Ed.)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist, conservative influential in state and federal affairs, large circulation.	Argus & Australian, Ltd. (Prop.) W. P. Hurst (Ed.)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist, liberal, evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (Mfg. Dir.) R. Simmonds (Ed.)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist, pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (Prop.) George W. Taylor (Ed.) J. Macartney (Ed.)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist, liberal-conservative leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (Prop.) C. P. Smith (Mfg. Ed.) H. J. Lambert (Ed.) W. H. Yelland (Prop. and Ed.)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist, liberal.	
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (Prop.) Norman MacCauley (Ed.)
Sun (Sydney)	Nationalist, evening paper	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) L. V. Arnau (Ed.)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist, conservative, Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (Prop.) Warwick Fairfax (Mfg. Dir.) C. Brandon Fletcher (Ed.)
Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (Prop.) D. F. Packer (Mfg. Dir.) S. H. Deamer (Ed.)

AUSTRALIA

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Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated, wide state and interstate circulation	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd (Prop.)
Australasian (weekly) (Melbourne)	Conservative with country circulation	Lloyd Dumas (Mg Ed)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate Labor, largely country circulation	Argus & Australasian, Ltd (Props)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated, wide circulation	A H Chisolm (Ed)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical liberal, circulates throughout Australia	David Syme & Co (Prop)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent, liberal leanings	C E Sayers (Ed)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent, liberal leanings, illustrated	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd (Prop.)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor	G Mulchinock (Ed)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic	Bulletin Newspaper Co (Prop)
Investment Digest (monthly) (Sydney)	Financial	H K Prior (Mg Dir)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political	J E Webb (Ed)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic	Smith Newspapers Ltd (Prop)
		C L F McKay (Act Ed)
		John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd (Prop.)
		W R Charlton (Ed)
Australian Associated Press		Australian Workers Union (Props.)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia (Adelaide)	Independent, owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia	H E Boote (Ed)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane)	Independent, represents 42 South Australian county newspapers	A M Pooley (Ed)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston)	Independent	A J Jobson (Ed)
Country Press Cooperative Co., Ltd (Melbourne)	Independent	D A S Campbell (Ed)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne)	Independent	D B Copland and others (Eds)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
The West Australian Provincial and Country Press Association (Perth)	Independent	Sir Keith Murdoch (Ch)
Australian United Press, Ltd (Sydney)	Independent	F L Barnett (Pres)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney)	Independent	C R O'Reilly (Secy)
Country Press Ltd (Sydney)	Independent	H J Manning (Pres)
N S W Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent	A E Joseph (Secy)
		Gordon B Ralph (Pres)
		W H Waddell (Mgr)
		S R McPherson (Pres)
		W H Waddell (Secy)
		H C S Colebatch Northam (Pres)
		E P M Sheedy (Ch)
		T M Shakespeare (Secy)
		E C Sommerlad (Mg Dir)
		E T Taylor (Pres)
		E W Brander (Secy)

AUSTRIA

Capital Vienna
Area 32,369 square miles
Population 6,760,233 (1934 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS

Elected December 5, 1928 Re-elected, October 9, 1931 The constitution of May 1, 1934, provides for a new election, but the election date has not yet been set

Cabinet

Appointed July 25 1934, reconstructed October 17, 1935, May 14, 1936 and November 3, 1936

Chancellor

DR. KURT SCHUSCHNIGG*

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Defense)

LEGISLATIVE BODIES

The constitution of May 1, 1934, which altered the form of government from "Republic" to "Federal State," abolished the party parliamentary system in Austria. In the new Staende-State proclaimed on that date the national legislative functions are divided between one deciding organ, the Federal Diet, and four advisory organs, the National Council, Inter State Council, Economic Council and Cultural Council. These bodies were appointed on October 31, 1934, by the Federal President on the recommendation of the Federal Chancellor. As soon as the Staende-State system has begun to work smoothly the Cultural Council and Economic Council are to become elective.

(A) Advisory organs National Council (Staatsrat) consisting of 50 members appointed by the Federal President for a period of 10 years (Chairman Rudolf Hoss) Cultural Council (Bundeskulturrat) consisting of 8 representatives of the Roman Catholic, 1 of the Protestant and 1 of the Jewish Church, 22 representatives of school and educational organizations and 4 representatives of science and art (Chairman Dr. Josef Eick), Economic Council (Bundeswirtschaftsrat) consisting of 29 representatives of agriculture and forestry, 15 of industry and mining, 12 of trade, 9 of commerce and transportation and 4 of banking and insurance (Chairman Hans Eisinger), Inter State Council (Landerrat) consisting of the Governor and the Comptroller-General of each of the 8 states and of the Federal City of Vienna (Chairman Dr. Heinrich Gleissner)

(B) Deciding organ Federal Diet (Bundestag) consisting of 20 members of the National Council, 10 members of the Cultural Council, 20 members of the Economic Council and 9 members of the Inter-State Council (Chairman Rudolf Hoss)

National legislation is enacted by the Federal Diet after previous consideration

* Schuschnigg as well as a number of his cabinet have titles of nobility, none of which, however, are used officially pending the restoration of the Habsburg Monarchy for which they are working.

tion of the draft laws by one or more of the above mentioned advisory bodies whose function approximates that of important committees in party political parliaments elsewhere. The National Council is obliged to report on all bills presented to it by the Government within a fixed period, the Government alone having legislative initiative, the Cultural Council reports on bills of cultural importance, the Economic Council on bills of economic importance and the Inter State Council on bills affecting the interests of the individual states and the City of Vienna. Any one or all of the Councils may make voluntary reports on any draft law under consideration by the Government or the Federal Diet when obligatory reports are not required of them.

(C) The Federal Assembly (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the entire membership of the four Councils mentioned under 'A,' shall meet when required to elect three candidates for the Presidency, to swear in a new Federal President, to authorize a declaration of war or to perform other stated functions.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the proclamation of the Staende State Constitution on May 1, 1934, there has existed officially only one national party, The Fatherland Front (*Vaterlaendische Front*), a trade marked political monopoly founded by the late Federal Chancellor Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss to give effect in national life to the Papal Encyclical "Quadragesimo anno," on whose principles the Staende State Austria is based. Preparatory thereto the parties which opposed such a course were outlawed, namely, Communist Party May 26, 1933, National Socialist Party (Nazis) June 19, 1933 and Social Democratic Party (Marxian Socialists) February 12, 1934. The sole powerful party remaining thereafter, the Christian Socialists (Catholic Clerical), was liquidated September 27, 1934.

The National Commander (Federal Leader) of The Fatherland Front is the Federal Chancellor, his authorized substitute is the Vice Chancellor, the Executive Secretary is Dr Guido Zernatto. The dominating political factor will in Fatherland Front and outside thereof is an unofficial semi-democratic Peasant-Labor Front organized by the peasant leader Josef Reither in cooperation with the veteran Anti Marxist trade unionist Leopold Kunschack and Mayor Josef Kollmann of Baden.

Members of the Cabinet: Dr Kurt Schuschnigg (Chancellor and Minister of National Defense and Foreign Affairs) General Ludwig Huelgerth (Vice Chancellor and Commander in-chief of the Militia), Dr Adolf Pilz (Minister of Justice), Dr Hans Pernter (Minister of Education), Dr Josef Resch (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr Rudolf Neumayer (Minister of Finance), Peter Mandorfer (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry) Prof Dr Wilhelm Taucher (Minister of Commerce and Transportation), Odo Neustaedter Stuermer (Minister charged with matters pertaining to public safety), Dr Edmund Glaise Horstenau (Minister of Interior), Dr Guido Schmidt (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) Guido Zernatto (Secretary of State for the Fatherland Front), General Wilhelm Zehner (Secretary of State for National Defense), Hans Rott (Secretary of State for Labor in Ministry of Social Welfare).

PRESS

Following the dissolution of Parliament in 1933 the Government began to issue decrees intended to correct abuse of the Freedom of the Press. Full Government control over the press was obtained by the Federal law of October 26, 1934 which went into effect on November 7, 1934 and provides that henceforth the publication of any kind of newspaper shall be subject to a special license which may be granted only if the editor is unobjectionable from a moral as well

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as a political point of view. The license can be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Safety. The organ of the National Socialist, of the Communist and of the Social-Democratic parties have been suppressed, and of other publications sympathizing with these parties only those are allowed to continue that appear to have altered their sentiments in favor of the Government.

Under the Staatsrat-State regime the provincial newspapers have assumed greater importance.

*Name of Paper**Political Affiliation**Editor, Proprietor, etc.*

LEADING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE CAPITAL

<i>Die Stunde</i>	Controlled by Czech capital; mildly sensational.	Karl Verlag A. G. (Prop.) Dr. Max Seppberg (Ed.)
<i>Große Volksstimme</i>	Pro-Government tabloid; sensational; large circulation.	Sternverlag (Prop.) Franz Mach (Ed.)
<i>Neue Freie Presse</i>	Old established formerly important daily; more sympathetic to Germany than to Italy.	Oester. Journal A. G. (Prop.) Gustav von Müller (Ed.)
<i>Neuztige Weltblatt</i>	Liberal Catholic in close association with Chancellor Schuschnigg.	August Kirsch (Prop.) Hans Kirschbaum (Ed.)
<i>Neues Wiener Journal</i>	Conservative; leans toward restoration; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	O. Lorenz & Co. (Prop.) Leopold Krejci (Ed.)
<i>Neues Wiener Tagblatt</i>	Old established very important daily with large circulation; represents liberal and middle-class interest; contains largest selection of internationally important news published in Austria.	Sternverlag A. G. (Prop.) Dr. Eduard Lederl (Ed.)
<i>Rödreport</i>	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic; pro-Government; highly detailed.	Harald Kramm, Gen. (Prop.) Dr. Friedrich Funder (Ed.)
<i>Telex</i>	Bohemian paper; anti-national-socialist; sensational; pro-Government.	Eduard Frank Bondi (Prop.) Dr. Gerhard Czerny (Ed.)
<i>Wiener Neueste Nachrichten</i> . .	Pro-German; controlled by German capital; brilliantly and significantly edited; antisemitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlag A. G. (Prop.) Dr. Leopold Oskar (A. / m.) Hans Markeit (Ed.)
<i>Der Wiener Tag</i>	Pseudo-democratic; freely written; controlled by Czech capital.	"Der Tag" Verlag A. G. (Prop.) Vincenz Ludwig Ossry (Ed.)
<i>Wiener Zeitung</i>	Official government presser.	Federal Administration (Prop.) Dr. Ferdinand Pfeifer (Ed.)
<i>Die Börse</i> (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Ernst-Verlag A. G. (Prop.) Joed Götter (Ed.)
<i>Der Heimatstifter</i> (weekly)	Pro-Habsburg; pro-Italian; organ of Prince Starhemberg, the leader of the Austro-Fascist Heimwehr movement.	Hans G. Krause (Prop. and Ed.)
<i>Der Morgan</i> (weekly)	Same control and policy as <i>Der Wiener Tag</i> .	"Der Morgan" Verlag Gen. S. H. (Prop.) Maximilian Starke (Ed.)
<i>Österreichischer Volksrit</i> (weekly)	Political, economic and financial.	Franz Maria Künzberger (Ed.)
<i>Wiener Börsen-Kurier</i> (weekly)	Economic and financial.	E. H. Sonnen-Verlag (Prop.) Dr. Fritz Röderl (Ed.)
<i>Wiener Wirtschaftswoche</i>	Economic and financial; very well informed.	Paul Sonnen (Prop. and Ed.)
<i>Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten</i> (three monthly)	Economic; liberal.	Waldheim Verlag A. G. (Prop.) Franz Gräfe (Ed.)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Editor, Proprietor, etc
Christlicher Staendestaat (monthly)	A leading monthly represents left wing of Catholic Clerical movement	Kulturpolitischer Presseverein (Prop) Dr Dietrich von Hildebrand (Ed)
Mitteilungen des Direktoriums der Oesterreichischen National bank (monthly)	Financial and economic.	Austrian National Bank (Prop) Dr Gustav Waermter (Ed)
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung (monthly)	Economic trade cycles, covers international developments emphasizes statistical data	Oesterreichische Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung (Prop) Prof Dr Oskar Morgenstern (Ed)
Statistische Nachrichten (monthly)	Economic, statistical	Federal Bureau of Statistics (Prop) Aulic Councillor Felix Klerl (Ed)
Pan Europa (monthly)	Political and economic, organ of movement for union of the European states	Panepuropa Verlag (Prop) Count R N Coudenhove-Kalergi (Ed)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS OF IMPORTANCE

Grazer Tagespost (Graz)	Pro-German, anti-semitic	Druckerei & Verlags A G Leykam of Dr Julius Keil (Prop) Dr Zaversky (Ed)
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz)	Catholic, Clerical, pro-government	Universitaetsbuch druckerei Styria (Prop) Hochw Dr Rochus Kohlbach Bischöflicher Geistlicher Rat (Ed)
Kärntner Tagblatt (Klagenfurt)	Catholic, Clerical, pro-government	St Josephsverein (Prop) Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (Ed)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen (Klagenfurt)	Pro-German, anti-semitic	"Freie Stimmen" Druck & Verlagsgesellschaft Hochw Dr Heinz Paller (Ed)
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz)	Catholic, Clerical, pro-government	Kathol. Presseverein der Diözese Linz (Prop) Hochw Josef Danzer (Ed)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz)	Pro-German, anti-semitic	J Wimmer Kommanditges of Kommerzialrat Dr Oskar Streit (Prop) Dr Ludwig Simkowsky (Ed)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck)	Catholic, Clerical, pro-government	Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia A G (Prop) Dr Erich Mair (Ed)
Innsbrucker Zeitung (Innsbruck)	Evening Edition of Tiroler Anzeiger	
Innsbrucker Nachrichten (Innsbruck)	Pro-German, anti-semitic.	Wagner'sche Universitaetsbuchdruckerei Engelhert & Buchrothner (Prop) Joseph Ernst Langhans (Ed)
Neueste Zeitung (Innsbruck)	Evening Edition of Innsbrucker Nachrichten	
Salzburger Chronik (Salzburg)	Catholic, Clerical, pro-government.	Salzburger Presseverein (Prop) Reg Rat Hochw Leopold Steinwender (Ed)
Salzburger Volksblatt (Salzburg)	Pro-German, anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser (Prop) Dr Reinhold Glaser (Ed)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt (Bregenz)	Catholic, Clerical, pro-government.	Vorarlberger Presseverein (Prop) Hochw Georg Schelling (Ed)
Vorarlberger Tagblatt (Bregenz)	Pro-German, anti-semitic	Vorarlberger Buchdruckerei-Ges Dornbirn (Prop) Dr Hans Naegle (Ed)

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NEWS AGENCIES		
Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle	Official, carefully credits news to source.	Austrian Government (<i>Prop</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm	Semi-official, police.	Hofrat Edmund Weber (<i>Ed</i>)
Telegrafen-Compagnie	German capital objective, allied with Europa Press, Schweizer Press-telegraph and Information.	Hofrat Richard Wilhelm (<i>Prop</i> and <i>Ed</i>)
Transatlantik Radio	Sensational allied with Sud Est, distributes L.N.S. service in Danube Valley	Telegrafen-Compagnie G.m.b.H. (<i>Prop</i>)
American European Press Service (AmePress)	Private, reliable, has co-operative basis which enables anyone, especially governments to reach Foreign correspondents with news of "anti-war" nature whose authenticity is beyond question.	Dr Hugo Schottberger (<i>Ed</i>)
Korrespondenz Herzog	Oldest privately-owned news service, semi-local.	Czech-owned
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Anglo-American Press Association	Association of Correspondents of English language newspapers	Reuben H. Markham (<i>Pres</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of both foreign correspondents and correspondents of Austrian provincial newspapers.	Werner Jantschig (<i>Pres</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswaertigen Presse	Association of leading foreign correspondents.	George Nypels (<i>Pres</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichterstat ter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	Dr Walter Lohmann (<i>Pres</i>)
Verband der auswaertigen Presse	Association of foreign correspondents.	Dr Georg Ruttikay (<i>Pres</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital Brussels
Area 11,775 square miles
Population 8,275,552 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born in 1901, ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union (Catholic, including Christian Democrats,
Socialist and Liberal Parties)
Appointed June 13, 1936

Premier

PAUL VAN ZEELAND (Catholic, but not a member of Parliament)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Elections of 1936 (for four years)

President R MOYERSOEN (Catholic)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Representants)

Election of May 24 1936 (for four years)

President CAMILLE HUYSMANS (Socialist)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Socialist	66	Socialist	70
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	57	Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	63
Liberal	19	Liberal	23
Rexist	12	Rexist	21
Flemish Nationalist	9	Flemish Nationalist	16
Communist	4	Communist	9
Total	167	Total	202

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants, taxation of capital, representation of workers in industrial management, social and unemployment insurance, compulsory vocational education, government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers, compulsory schooling to age of 16, retirement and old age pensions at 60. Program is embodied in so-called "Plan De Man".

Leaders Emile Vandervelde (Minister of Public Health), C. Huysmans (President of the Chamber of Representatives, formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Aeronautics), Louis de Brouckere (formerly Senator), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Paul Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Commerce), Achille

Delattre (Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (Minister of Finance) and Louis Pierard (Deputy)

CATHOLIC PARTY On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the Party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There is a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French speaking districts and Brussels known as the Social Catholic Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches are represented in a newly constituted body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) have independent local organizations but also belong to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Social Catholic Party. Loyalty to the Church is almost the only cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization is an attempt to stem the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor who are believing Catholics, are practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approves the foreign policy of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In domestic policy it stands for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders: Henri Jaspar (formerly Minister of Foreign affairs), Paul Crokaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), M. Tschofen (Christian Democrat, formerly Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (formerly Minister of Public Works and Agriculture), G. Sap (formerly Minister of Finance), P. Van Isacker (Christian Democrat, Minister of Economic Affairs), Edmond Ribbens (Minister of Colonies), A. de Schryver (Minister of Interior), C. du Bus de Warnacque (formerly Minister of Interior), and the Christian Democrats Cyrille Van Overbergh (Senator) and Hubert Pierlot (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups, constituency largely French-speaking, comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to cooperation with the Socialists, nationalists. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program, favors free trade, the League of Nations and strong national defense.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of State), A. Devreese (Minister of State), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul Emile Janson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (Senator), F. Boeters (Minister of Justice), Max Leo Gerard (former Minister of Finance), O. Dirckx (Senator), Leon Dens (Senator, formerly Minister of National Defense) and Julius Hoste (Minister of Education).

REXIST PARTY For the first time the Rexists presented candidates in the May elections of 1936 and the election of 21 of the number to the Chamber was the outstanding feature of the 1936 parliamentary elections at which they polled 11.4% of the popular vote. Their sudden rise to national fame is the work of Mr. Leon Degrelle, their chief leader. The platform of the party has never been clearly defined, but Mr. Degrelle has violently attacked practically everyone who is or has been in power, especially men who have com-

bined political and financial power, whom he calls "banksters." In foreign affairs no definite policy has been advocated, but a marked friendliness toward Germany and contempt for the League of Nations have been shown. In domestic affairs the Rexists advocate constitutional reform of the Government, reducing Parliament to a body of fifty and establishing alongside of it a corporative organization which to date has not been defined. Peace on the language question, peace on the school question, social justice to the workers, and protection to small tradespeople from the competition of chain and department stores are all points in the Rexist program. His enemies accuse Mr Degrelle of wishing to establish a dictatorship, which he vigorously denies, but it is generally believed that the aim of the Rexist movement is the establishment of some sort of an authoritarian state.

Leaders Leon Degrelle, Count Xavier de Grunne (Senator) and Pierre Daye (Deputy)

FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTY Extreme Flemish Party, demands autonomy of Flemish part of the country, and unilingual regime in Flanders. A working agreement, the terms of which are unpublished, was concluded with the new Rexist group in October 1936.

Leaders Staf Declercq and Romsee (Deputy)

COMMUNIST PARTY *Leaders* J V Lahaut and X Relecom (Deputies)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
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FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Dernière Heure	Liberal, large circulation.	MM. Brebart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Drapeau Rouge	Organ of Belgian Communist Party	
Echo de la Bourse	Financial	G. Melot (Ed.)
Indépendance Belge	National concentration Designated as semi-official by the press	Rene H. Slane (Dir.)
La Gazette	Liberal	Jules Fricks (Ed.)
Libre Belgique	Catholic, conservative	Paul Jourdan (Dir.)
Moniteur Belge	Official	Belgian Government (Pub.)
Nation Belge	Catholic, conservative, nationalistic	Paul Neuray (Dir.)
Pay Réel	Rexist.	Leon Degrelle (Dir.)
Peuple	Socialist, organ of Belgian Labor Party	Arthur Wauters (Dir.)
Soir	Non partisan, largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	Miss Rossel (Prop.)
Vingtième Siècle	Catholic.	De Becker Romy (Dir.)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic, financial.	Jules Claes (Dir.)
Lloyd Anversois (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic	M. Mossaly (Ed.)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (Dir.)
Metropole (Antwerp)	Catholic, conservative	C. Pennick (Dir.)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist	Charles Decerf (Ed.)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (Dir.)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent)	Liberal.	H. J. Gobbe (Dir.)
Gazette de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Paul Henen (Ed.)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels)	Wide circulation, Liberal.	Jos. Demarteau (Dir.)
		L. J. De Thuer (Ed.)

BELGIUM

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
L'Express (Liege)	Liberal, progressive.	Mrs B Alexandre (<i>Dir</i>)
Journal de Liege (Liege)	Liberal.	Desire Horrent (<i>Dir</i>)
La Wallonie (Liege)	Socialist.	Issi Delvigne (<i>Ed</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal	H. Simonet (<i>Dir</i>)
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	van den Houte (<i>Ed</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal, special attention to foreign affairs	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds</i>)
Moniteur des Interêts Matériels	Financial and economic	George de Laveleye (<i>Ed</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemzaere (<i>Pub</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly)	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and August Melot (<i>Eds</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Prop</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic, democratic.	O Steghers (<i>Ed</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag (Bruges)	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir</i>)
Standaard	Flemish Catholic.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Christian Democratic, Catholic, one of strongest Flemish papers	M. Goris (<i>Ed</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Catholic, trade and ship news	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal, large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed</i>)
Nieuwe Staat	Revisit.	Leon Degrelle (<i>Dir</i>)
Volk en Staat (Antwerp)	Flemish nationalist.	Paul de Mont (<i>Ed</i>)
Vooruit (Antwerp)	Socialist Party Organ	Dr J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir</i>)
		Aug Balthazar (<i>Ed</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Belge	Semi-official	Pierre Olivier (<i>Mgr</i>)
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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association de la Presse Belge	Independent.	R. Dupnez (<i>Pres</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent	G. Detry (<i>Pres</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital Sucre La Paz (actual seat of government)
Area 514,465 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
Population 3,077,533 (1932 estimate)

Provisional President **COLONEL JOSÉ DAVID TORO**

Assumed office after the overthrow of the Government of President Tejado Sorzano by a Military and Socialist Junta on May 17th, 1936

Cabinet Reorganized June 20, 1936

PARLIAMENT* (Congreso Nacional) *Election of May, 1933*

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)	
(Six-year term renewed by thirds every two years)		(Four-year term renewed by halves every two years)	
President ZENON C ORIAS (Liberal)		President FIDEL ANTONIO SORIA	
Parties	Representation	Representation	
Liberal	8	Ps 11	
Genuine Republican	1	Genuine Republican	39
Socialist Republican	1	Liberal	22
Unseated	5	Socialist Republican	7
Vacant	1	Independent	5
Total	16	Total	73

* As constituted prior to the revolution of May 1936

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Sorzano was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel German Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties—the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On June 20, 1936, the Cabinet was reorganized with three civilian and six military members. On June 23, 1936, Dr. Enrique Finot who was then Ambassador to Washington, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other civilian members are Fernando Campero (Minister of Finance) and Antonio Alvarez (Minister of Labor).

Col. Toro has announced that his government aims to create a Socialist State with syndicalization of all national activities and establishment of a non political parliamentary body which shall be "purely functional."

BOLIVIA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in Bolivia with their programs and leaders as they were constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936, were as follows

LIBERAL PARTY Founded in 1880, in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders Jose Luis Tejada Sorzano (formerly President), Carlos Calvo (Delegate to Chaco Peace Conference), Thomas Manuel Elió (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (Minister to Spain), Jose Salinas (formerly Minister of Public Works), Juan Maria Zalles (Minister to Argentina), Jose Maria Gutierrez (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasco (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutierrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and Jose Melchor Cuadros (Senator)

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY Founded in 1914 by Dr Daniel Salamanca and Sr Jose Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalistas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr Jose Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory now under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders Dr Daniel Salamanca (formerly President), Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (Deputy), Joaquin Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies)

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. Vigorously opposed non aggression pact discussed in Washington. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Juan Manuel Sainz (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Roman Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Jose Espada Aguirre (formerly Minister of Public Works), Eduardo Diez de Medina (formerly Minister to the United States), Gabriel Gosalvez (formerly Minister of Defence) and Pedro Zilveti Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY This party was formed by Dr Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders Dr Hernando Siles (Minister to Chile), Rafael Taborga, Jose Antezana, Enrique Finot (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY Formed as the result of a split in the Nationalist Party in 1936.

Leaders: Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Tamayo (Mayor of La Paz), Fernando Campero (Minister of Finance), Florencio Candia (Private Secretary to the Presidency).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Calle	Socialist	Ulises Pelaez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crónica	Socialist	Nagatio Pardo Valle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diarío	Independent, largest circulation	Jose Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fragua	Ex-service men's paper	Roberto Jordan Cuéllar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Independent	F. Vaca Chávez (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Socialist Republican	Francisco Lazcano Soruco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Nationalist	Angel Méndez E. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital Rio de Janeiro
Area 3,118 square miles
Population 47,794,874 (1935 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow
of preceding administration Elected President July 17, 1934,
under terms of new constitution, for four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed July 24, 1934

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Chosen by State Assemblies (eight-year term) or
elected by half its constituency four years)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of October 14, 1934 (four-year term)

President ANTONIO GARCIA DE MED-
EIROS NETTO

President ANTONIO CARLOS RIBEIRO
DE ANDRADE E SILVA

Number of members

42

Number of members

300*

* 2 elected, 50 representatives of professional syndicates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It is similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tends to be more nationalistic and there are provisions which aim to strengthen the unity of the country.

No national parties exist, in the true sense of the word, but parties exist in the States. The northern states tend to be more radical than the southern.

Pro-Government Leaders: Dr Getulio Vargas (President), Benedicto Valladares (President of Minas Geraes), Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade e Silva (President of the House of Representatives), Armando de Salles Oliveira (Governor of the State of Sao Paulo), Carlos de Lima Cavalcanti (Governor of the State of Pernambuco) and Juracy Magalhaes (Governor of Bahia).

Opposition Leaders: Arthur Bernardes (formerly President of Brazil), Afranio de Mello Franco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Altino Arantes, Plinio Salgado (Leader of Integralistas or Fascists), Borges de Medeiros, Raul Pilla, Joao Neves da Fontoura, Sampaio Correia and Octavio Mangabeira (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor	Editor etc.
Correio da Manha	Leader of large circulation excellent news service, a administration tendency	Pau-lio Filho (Dir.) Costa Rego (Ed.)	

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
D. ^o ano Caneca	Independent, pro-Government	Danton Jobim (<i>Ed.</i>)
D. ^o ano da Norte (evening)	Independent	A de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
D. ^o ano de Notícias	Leading opposition paper	O R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Notícias	Old-established independent, conservative	Wladimir Bernardes (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent, opposition	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Liberal Democratic, independent	J S Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent, one of best edited papers in Brazil	Ganot Chateaubriand (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non partisan founded in 1890	Jornal do Brasil S.A. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican, oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil, also widely known outside the country	Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Nação	Personal organ of Gen. Flores da Cunha	Victor Vianna (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Nota (evening)	Democratic, opposition	Pedro Vergara (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Norte (evening)	Conservative Republican	Leal de Sousa (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Patna	Radical, opposition	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguarda	Independent, pro-Government	Antenor Novais (<i>Prop.</i>)
D. ^o ano da Bahia (Bahia)	Democratic pro-Government	Ozeas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
D. ^o ano de Notícias (Bahia) (evening)	Democrat c, pro-Government	Eduardo Tournho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial (Bahia)	Opposition	Aloynio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tarde (Bahia) (evening)	Opposition	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas (Bello Horizonte)	Independent	Ernesto Simoes Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
Folha de Minas (Bello Horizonte)	Opposition	Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correio do Paraná (Curitiba)	Opposition	Dario de A. Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Dia (Curitiba)	Independent, but pro-Govern ment	Luiz de Bessa and Newton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
D. ^o ano da Tarde (evening) (Curitiba)	Republican Union, Oppos ition	Hector Valente (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo (Curitiba)	Insurgent wing of Social Dem ocratic Government Party	Wandyck Farias (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado do Para (Para)	Pro-Government	Casio Machado (<i>Dir.</i>)
Folha do Norte (Para)	Pro-Government, oldest paper in North Brazil	Miguel Rosa (<i>Mgr.</i>)
A Cidade (Pernambuco) (afternoon)	Organ of Integralist Party fascist tendencies, critic of government	Elbo Lauro Possestal (<i>Ed.</i>)
D. ^o ano da Manha (Pernambuco)	Liber al, pro-Government, publ shes <i>D.^oano da Tarde</i> , evening ed t on	Acir Guimaraes (<i>Dir.</i>)
D. ^o ano de Pernambuco (Pernambuco)	Independent, long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil	Saporiki Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio (Pernambuco)	Independent	Santanna Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno (Pernambuco) (evening)	Independent	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Correio do Povo (Porto Alegre)	Independent, old paper with large circulation	Abgar Soriano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deutsches Volkabla tt (Porto Alegre)	Independent, Catholic, in Franz Metzler (<i>Ed.</i>) German.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
		Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
		Dr Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)

BRAZIL

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Diário de Notícias (Porto Alegre)	Independent, widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed</i>)
A Federação (Porto Alegre)	Organ of Government Partido Republicano Liberal.	Celestino Prunes (<i>Ed</i>)
Jornal da Manha (Porto Alegre)	Republ can Liberal Party, pro-Government	Darci di Calafiori (<i>Ed</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent, founded in 1894.	M Nascimento, Jr (<i>Dir</i>)
Corre o de S Paulo (Sao Paulo) (afternoon)	Constitutionalist, pro-Govern ment.	Pedro Ferraz do Amaral (<i>Dir</i>)
Correio Paul stano (Sao Paulo)	Opposition organ of the Paul ista Republican Party	Antonio Hermann Dias Menezes (<i>Dir</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (Sao Paulo) (afternoon)	Non partisan organ of the German colony in German.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop</i>)
Diário da Noite (Sao Paulo) (evening)	Independent, founded in 1924.	A Troppmair (<i>Dir</i>)
Diário de São Paulo (Sao Paulo)	Independent, founded in 1928	Dr Canot Chateaubriand (<i>Dir</i>)
Diário Popular (Sao Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (Sao Paulo)	Constitutionalist, pro-Govern ment, long-established and influential paper with larg est circulation in Brazil.	Dr Oswaldo Chateaubriand (<i>Dir</i>)
Fanfulla (Sao Paulo)	Non partisan, widely read by Italian population through out southern Brazil, in Italian.	Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed</i>)
Folha da Manha and Folha da Noite (Sao Paulo)	Independent, large circula tion.	Dr Jose Maria Lisboa, Jr (<i>Dir</i>)
A Gazeta (Sao Paulo) (afternoon)	Opposition.	Vicente Santalucia (<i>Dir</i>)
A. Uniao (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Augusto Goeta (<i>Mgr</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and finan cial, socialistic.	
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo (<i>Dir</i>)
Gazzetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	Dr Gasper Libero (<i>Dir</i>)
Seculo XX (weekly)	Fascist.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir</i>)
		Brasil Gerson (<i>Ed</i>)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Agencia Brasileira	Independent.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed</i>)
União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Plinio Salgado (<i>Dir</i>)
		Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernan des (<i>Prop</i>)
		Founded by the <i>Correio da Manha</i>

BULGARIA

Capital Sofia
Area 39,825 square miles
Population 6,090,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born in 1894, ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed November 23, 1935, reorganized October 23, 1936

Premier

GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranye)

Dissolved May 19, 1934

New elections pending

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on November 23, 1935, and reorganized twice since, are George Kiosseivanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ivan Krasnovsky (Minister of Interior), General Lukov (Minister of War), Kiril Gunev (Minister of Finance), Dmitri Vulev (Minister of Commerce), General Yovov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), R. Vassiliev (Minister of Agriculture), Spas Ganey (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Dr N. P. Nikolayev (Minister of Education) and A. Karaghyosov (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is considered provisional, its task being to conduct new elections. It is opposed to the Army's intervention in politics.

Parties and leaders under last parliamentary regime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY Composed of moderate middle class elements and intellectuals

Leaders Alexander Malinov (formerly President of the Sobranye, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky

AGRARIAN PARTY Radical at times, composed mainly of farmers

Leaders D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works),

V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and N. Zahariev (formerly Vice-President of the Sobranje)

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov

RADICAL PARTY Advocated democratic reform tendencies

Leaders Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies)

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals

Leaders (Liapches group) Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petko Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways), St. Mushanov, (Tzankov group) Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier), Iv. Russev (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), D. Hristov (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs)

LABOR PARTY Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group) Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov

Leader B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade)

MACEDONIAN GROUP Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria

Leaders Dr. Stanishev and Kozma Georgiev

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION A group of extreme agrarians

Leaders Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor, etc.
Dnes	Government organ, well informed.	P. Trifonov (Ed.)
Dnevnik	Independent, sensational.	S. Naumov (Ed.)
La Parole Bulgare	Semi-official government paper; in French.	Dr. V. Danchev (Ed.)
Mir	A leading paper conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	B. Vasov (Ed.)
Slovo	Supports Tzankov Movement	I. Mechkarov (Ed.)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (Ed.)
Utro	Independent, large circulation.	S. Tannev (Ed.)
Zora	Independent, large circulation well informed.	D. Krapchev (Ed.)
Narodna Obrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles	St. Nedev (Ed.)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist, organ of reserve officers	E. Kolev (Ed.)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	Chr. Stoyanov (Ed.)

BULGARIA

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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	I Mechkarov (<i>Pres</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency	News Official	G Kerekov (<i>Dir</i>)
Press Direction	Official, in service of Foreign Office	N Ballabanov (<i>Dir</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangere	Independent.	V Christeu (<i>Pres</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Journalists	Independent	L Govedarov (<i>Pres</i>)

CANADA

Capital Ottawa
Area 3,694,863 square miles
Population 10,376,786 (1931 census)

Governor-General
LORD TWEEDSMUIR

Cabinet
Liberal
Appointed October 23, 1935

Prime Minister
WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

As of January 1937 (Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council)

Speaker WALTER EDWARD FOSTER (Liberal)

Parties
Conservative
Liberal
Vacancies

Total

Representation

		Representation	
	Speaker	PIERRE CASGRAIN (Liberal)	
	Parties		Representation
	Liberal	178	†
	Conservative	40	
	Social Credit	17	
	Cooperative Commonwealth Fed		
	— eration	7	
	Reconstruction	1	
	United Farmers of Ontario	1	
	Independent	1	
	Total	245	

* In the 1935 election the Liberals polled 47% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 37%, the C.C.F. 9%, the Reconstruction Party 9%, the Social Credit Party 4%.

† Includes 6 Independent Liberals and 2 Liberal Progressives.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are naturally differences at any one time between the programs of the political parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. As in the United States there are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Dominion of Canada. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends in the main upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in

the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, however, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and, therefore, in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is the prairie provinces.

LIBERAL PARTY. It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy is one of opposition to increased state intervention in the economic life of the country, and to the granting of increased powers to the executive which usually accompanies state intervention. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. Rather it favors the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

Leaders. W L Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), Thomas A Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), P J A Cardin (Minister of Public Works), Charles A Dunning (Minister of Finance), J C Elliott (Postmaster General), W D Euler (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Fernand Rinfret (Secretary of State), Ian Mackenzie (Minister of National Defense), C G Power (Minister of Pensions and National Health), J L Ilsley (Minister of National Revenue), J E Michaud (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Norman Rogers (Minister of Labor), Clarence D Howe (Minister of Transport), J G Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY. Since 1878 it has been traditionally the high tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it believes in tariffs also as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to consider increased state intervention in national economic life necessary today due to the absence of free competition, in order to ensure the operation of industries in the public interest. Thus it enacted measures to provide for the co-operative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. It held that the federal authority should be responsible for such measures as unemployment and social insurance and the enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and the abolition of child labor.

Leaders. Richard Bedford Bennett (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Arthur Meighen (Leader in Senate), Sir George H

Perley (formerly Minister without portfolio), C. H. Cahan (formerly Secretary of State) H. A. Stewart (formerly Minister of Public Works), George Stirling (formerly Minister of National Defence) and J. Earl Larson (formerly Minister of National Revenue).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY Organized in 1932. Advocates adoption of modified form of Major Douglas's social credit proposal.

Leader: John H. Blaikmore (Leader in the House of Commons)

COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties organized in August, 1932, long-term program adopted at first annual national convention at Regina in 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery, initiation of large-scale programme public works, national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance instead of Canadian neutrality even if United Kingdom is a belligerent reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

Leader: J. C. Woodsworth (Chairman of National Council)

RECONSTRUCTION PARTY This party polled some 370,000 in the 1935 election and is represented in the House by a single member. It was organized on the eve of the 1935 election and has since been inactive.

Leader: H. H. Stevens (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce)

PRESS

(*in circulation figures*)

Name of Paper	Circulation*	Political Affiliation	Present Editor
<i>ALBERTA</i>			
Albertan (w.) (Calgary)	18,411	Social Credit	George M. Bell Erskine (Pres.)
Advertiser (e.) (Calgary)	4,200	Independent Co-operative	Southern Publishers Co. (Pres.)
Bulletin (e.) (Edmonton)	1,200	Liberal	Paul Reising (Mfg. Dir.) Chas. E. Campbell (Pres.)
Journal (e.) (Edmonton)	12,500	Independent Co-operative	Southern Publishers Co. (Pres.)
Herald (e.) (Lethbridge)	7,100	Liberal	John M. Lippins (Mfg. Dir.) Sesario W. A. Edwards (Pres.)
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA</i>			
Newspaper Herald (e.) (Vancouver)	15,000	Liberal	Newspaper Publishing Co. (Pres.)
Province (e.) (Vancouver)	81,643	Independent Co-operative	J. L. Hart (Ed.) Southern Publishing Co. (Pres.)
Star (e.) (Vancouver)	6,832	Liberal	M. E. Nichols (Mfg. Dir.) G. H. Salter (Ed.)
Colonist (e.) (Victoria)	1,634	Conservative	William Erskine (Pres.) C. G. Cowper (Ed.)
Times (e.) (Victoria)	10,819	Liberal	K. C. Dryer
<i>MANITOBA</i>			
Sun (e.) (Brandon)	4,455	Conservative	J. B. Whistler (Pres.)

* Circulation figures provided by The Canadian Daily Newspaper Association.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives complete support to a political party however this is indicated.

CANADA

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Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Free Press (<i>m</i> and <i>e</i>) (Winnipeg)	60 802	Liberal influential paper especially in the Prairie provinces	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop</i>) John W. Dafoc (<i>Ed</i>)
Tribune (<i>e</i>) (Winnipeg)	33 967	Independent with Conservative leanings	Southam Publishing Co (<i>Prop</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg Dir</i>)
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i>			
Telegraph Journal (<i>m</i>) Times-Globe (<i>e</i>) (St. John)	33 428	Independent Independent	H. P. Robinson and J. D. McKenna (<i>Props</i>) Jennings (<i>Ed</i>)
<i>NOVA SCOTIA</i>			
Chronicle (<i>m</i>) Daily Star (<i>e</i>) (Halifax)	31 619	Liberal Liberal	F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop</i>) J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr</i>)
Herald (<i>m</i>) (Halifax)		Conservative	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed</i>)
Mail (<i>e</i>) (Halifax)	59 363	Conservative	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop</i>) Andrew W. Robb (<i>Mg Dir</i>)
<i>ONTARIO</i>			
Expositor (<i>e</i>) (Brantford)	12 151	Independent	The Preston Family (<i>Props</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed</i>)
Spectator (<i>e</i>) (Hamilton)	51 367	Independent Conservative	Southam Publishing Co (<i>Prop</i>) F. I. Kerr (<i>Mg Dir</i>) Davies Muir Co (<i>Prop</i>) W. R. Davies (<i>Ed</i>)
Whig Standard (<i>e</i>) (Kingston)	11 246	Independent	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed</i>)
Free Press (<i>m</i> and <i>e</i>) (London)	38 867	Conservative	Southam Publishing Co (<i>Prop</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg Dir</i>)
Citizen (<i>m</i> and <i>e</i>) (Ottawa)	33 457	Independent	P. D. Ross (<i>Prop</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Mg Dir</i>)
Journal (<i>m</i> and <i>e</i>) (Ottawa)	36 196	Conservative	H. E. Lemieux (<i>Mgr</i>) C. Gauthier (<i>Ed</i>)
Le Droit (<i>e</i>) (Ottawa)	15 332	Independent	Davies Muir Co (<i>Prop</i>) P. Giffen (<i>Mg Dir</i>)
Examiner (Peterboro)	8 892	Independent	A. R. Kennedy (<i>Mg Ed</i>) H. B. Burgoine (<i>Prop</i>)
Standard (<i>e</i>) (St. Catharines)	9 987	Conservative	L. H. Dingman (<i>Prop</i>)
Beacon Herald (<i>e</i>) (Stratford)	8 670	Independent	C. D. Dingman (<i>Ed</i>)
Times Journal (<i>e</i>) (St. Thomas)	8 500	Independent	L. H. Dingman (<i>Prop</i>)
Clarion (<i>m</i>) (Toronto)		Communist	T. Keith (<i>Ed</i>)
Globe and Mail (<i>m</i>) (Toronto)	*	The Globe and the Mail and Empire, both morning papers merged in 1936	Communist Party of Canada (<i>Prop</i>) C. George McCullagh (<i>Pres</i>)
Star (<i>e</i>) (Toronto)	248 217	Independent Liberal	A. A. McIntosh (<i>Ed</i>)
Telegram (<i>e</i>) (Toronto)	153 744	Conservative	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop</i>) H. Hindmarsh (<i>Mg Ed</i>)
Star (<i>e</i>) (Windsor)	43 830	Conservative	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop</i>) C. O. Knowles (<i>Mg Dir</i>)
<i>QUEBEC</i>			W. F. Herman (<i>Prop</i>)
Gazette (<i>m</i>) (Montreal)	30 171	Conservative, influential paper, specializes in commercial and financial news	Ellison Young (<i>Ed</i>) Paul E. Blaikie (<i>Ed</i>)

* Circulation before amalgamation. *Globe*—78 349, *Mail and Empire*—119 181

CANADA

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Herald (e.) (Montreal)	23,679	Liberal	C. L. Scott (Ed.)
La Patrie (e.) (Montreal)	16,656	Liberal	M. du Tremblay (Prop.)
La Presse (e.) (Montreal)	159,052	Liberal	Oswald Mavrand (M. & D.)
Le Canada (m.) (Montreal)	14,675	Liberal	M. du Tremblay (Prop.)
Le Devoir (e.) (Montreal)	22,251	Independent, Nationalist	Eugene Labadie (Ed.)
Star (e.) (Montreal)	121,157	Conservative	J. A. Chamberlain (Gen. Mgr.)
Chronique-Télégraph (e.) (Quebec)	4,672	Independent	E. Turcotte (Ed.)
L'Action Catholique (e.) (Quebec)	44,166	Central	Georges Pelletier (M. & D.)
Le Soleil-L'Évangélique (e.) (Quebec)	72,024	<i>L'Évangélique</i> , a monthly paper was merged with <i>Le Soleil</i> in 1935.	Lord Atholstan (Prop.)
			Albert R. Cormier (Ed.)
			Frank Card (Prop.)
			E. G. Simard (Gen. Mgr.)
			Jules Dorion (D.)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader Post (m. and e.) (Regina)	26,351	Liberal	The St. John Family (Prop.)
Star (e.) (Regina)	12,260	Conservative	D. B. MacRae (Ed.)
Star Phoenix (m. and e.) (Saskatoon)	20,284	Liberal	A. M. Raymond (M. & Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press, Ltd. (Toronto, Ontario)	Cooperative Association of Daily Newspaper publishers. Ex- change arrangements with Rea- ters, A. P., etc.	J. F. B. Lavalette (Gen. Mgr.)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(or weekly, m. and e., or quarterly)

Name of Journal	Editor, etc.	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Canadian Banker (e.) (Toronto)	Political Affairs and Character	P. J. O'Farrell (Ed.)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association	W. G. More and G. W. Mc- Kenna (Eds.)
Canadian Business (m.) (Montreal)	Journal of Canadian Bar As- sociation	C. A. Wright (Ed.)
Canadian Comment (m.) (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Chamber of Commerce	D. L. Morell (Ed.)
Canadian Defense Quarterly (e.) (Ottawa)	Political and economic	J. B. Penrose (Supt.)
Canadian Forum (m.) (Toronto)	Service journal, defence ques- tions, international affairs	Lt.-Col. E. Smart (Ed.)
Canadian Historical Review (e.) (Toronto)	Political, Literary, and Eco- nomic	Graham Spry (Chairman, Ed.)
Country Guide (half-monthly) (Winnipeg)	Historical	Eleanor Godfrey (M. & Ed.)
Canadian Journal of Eco- nomics and Political Sci- ence (e.) (Toronto)	Farmers organ.	University of Toronto (Prop.)
Canadian Mining and Metal- urgical Bulletin (m.)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association	George W. Brown (Ed.)
Dalhousie Review (e.) (Halifax)	Political, Literary, and eco- nomic	The United Grain Growers (Prop.)
Financial Post (e.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic	W. W. Edwards (M. & D.)
		V. W. Baden (M. & Ed.)
Canadian Journal of Eco- nomics and Political Sci- ence (e.) (Toronto)	Minerals	Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Prop.)
Dalhousie Review (Prop.) (Halifax)	Political, Literary, and eco- nomic	Dalhousie University (Prop.)
		H. L. Carter (Ed.)
		J. B. Macleod (Prop.)
		Floyd Chalmers (Ed.)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Political Affiliation and Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc</i>
Financial Times (<i>w</i>) (Montreal)	Financial and economic	R E Cox (<i>Prop</i>) J W Tyson (<i>Ed</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (<i>w</i>) (Winnipeg)	Liberal, Farm paper	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed</i>)
Interdependence (<i>q</i>) (Ottawa)	International Affairs	League of Nations Society in Canada (<i>Prop</i>) R B Inch (<i>Ed</i>)
Industrial Canada (<i>m</i>) (Toronto)	Manufacturing	Canadian Manufacturer's As- sociation, Inc. (<i>Pub</i>) W A Craick (<i>Ed</i>)
L'Actualite Economique (<i>m</i>) (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	H Laureys (<i>Dir</i>)
La Province (<i>w</i>) (Montreal)	Action Liberale Nationale	S Vachon (<i>Dir</i>)
Le Journal (<i>w</i>) (Quebec)	Conservative	Louis Francoeur (<i>Ed</i>)
Monetary Times (<i>w</i>) (Toronto)	Financial and economic	D G MacLean (<i>Ed</i>)
New Commonwealth (<i>w</i>) (Toronto)	C C F	C C F (Ontario Section) (<i>Prop</i>) Graham Spry (<i>Ed</i>) J F White (<i>Ed</i>)
New Frontier (<i>m</i>) (Toronto)	Political, literary, and eco- nomic	Queen's University (<i>Prop</i>) W E. C. Harrison (<i>Ed</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (<i>q</i>) (Kingston)	Political, literary, and eco- nomic	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop</i>) B K Sandwell (<i>Ed</i>)
Saturday Night (<i>w</i>) (Toronto) 5	Political, literary, and eco- nomic	A S P Woodhouse (<i>Ed</i>)
University of Toronto Quar- terly (<i>q</i>)	Political, literary, and eco- nomic	W P M Kennedy (<i>Ed</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (<i>annual</i>)	Legal	P Waldron (<i>Ed</i>)
Western Producer (<i>w</i>) (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Cooperative	

CHILE

Capital Santiago
Area 285,133 square miles
Population 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Liberal)

Elected October 30, 1932, assumed office December 24, 1932 for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized September 12, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President José Maza (Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Conservative	12
Liberal	10
Radical	10
Democratic	4
Radical Socialist	3
Socialist	2
Democrat	1
Communist	1
Social Republican	1

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Four-year term)

Parties	Representation
Radical	33
Conservative	32
Liberal	28
Democrat	11
Democratic	9
Socialist	4
Radical Socialist	4
Communist	3
Minor parties	16

Total

44*

Total

140†

* One vacancy to be filled in general congressional elections of March 1937.

† Three vacancies to be filled in general congressional elections of March 1937.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election on October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the elections there were over 20 political parties and groups. Supplementary elections were held in April and September, 1934, September, 1935, and in April and August, 1936, to fill vacancies.

The year 1936 saw in Chile the formation of the Popular Front composed of parties of the Left and extreme Left, including as well the numerically strong and influential Radical Party of the Center. The Front was organized as an anti-Administration alliance to oppose the Government which was supported by a coalition of the Conservative, Liberal, Democratic and Social Republican Parties. In September the Radical Party joined the Government coalition but presumably retained its affiliations with the Popular Front. An endeavor is

now being made to clarify the position of the Radical Party with respect to its dual rôle

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. The party of the Catholic Church and the old land owning classes. The economic program of this party is based on individualism. A group of younger members has shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Horacio Walker (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodríguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Arturo Lyon Peña, Rafael Luis Gumucio (Senator) and Alejo Lira Infante (Senator and Vice President of the Party).

LIBERAL PARTY There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics.

Leaders: Oscar Valenzuela (Senator and President of the Party), I. Urrutia Manzano (Senator), Gustavo Ross (Minister of Finance), Ladislao Errazuriz, Luis Claro Solar, Jose Maza, Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Enrique Zañartu Prieto (Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections) and Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida (Vice President of the Party).

RADICAL PARTY Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although theoretically of the Left, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religious and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has virtually disappeared as, prior to September, 1936, the Party was united in its opposition to the Administration. In that month, however, the Radical Party joined a coalition Government and three Radicals were appointed to the Cabinet.

Leaders: Pedro Aguirre Cerda (former Senator), Senator Octavio Señoret (President of the Party), Luis Alamos Barros (Minister of Public Works) and Cristobal Saenz (Senator).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY The Democratic Party is of the Left or Left center. It has been subject to many internal dissensions. Some of the members of the present Congress were elected as Democrats and some as members of the Democratic Party. A more serious division has since occurred and the Party is now divided into the Democrats, supporting the policies of the Alessandri Government, and the Conventionalist Democrats or Democratics, opposing the Government.

Leaders: Democrats Aquiles Concha (Senator), Fidel Estay (Senator and President of the Party) and Vicente Adrián, *Democrats*: Virgilio Morales (Senator and former President of the Party) and Juan Pradenas (Senator).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY This party was founded in September, 1931. It has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, the social function of capital, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group.

Leaders: Eliseo Pena Villalon (ex-Cabinet Minister), Guillermo Azócar Alvarez (Senator), Aurelio Nuñez Morgado (ex-Senator and now Ambassador to Spain), Humberto Arellano and Rolando Merino Reijes (Deputies).

CHILE

SOCIALIST PARTY The party has not clearly defined its aims but advocates the measures to be found in the platform of most socialist parties, such as wide ownership of private enterprises by the Government, minimum wages, old age pensions, etc. It is moderate in the sense of pursuing its aims through peaceful political means.

Leaders Marmaduke Grove (Senator), Hipolito Verdugo (Deputy), Carlos Muller (Deputy) and Hugo Grove (Senator)

COMMUNIST PARTY This party is comparatively recent in origin, it now is a member of the Popular Front. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties but is complicated by the division in its ranks between the adherents of Trotzky and Lenin.

Leaders Manuel Hidalgo (Senator) and Carlos Contreras Labarca

MINOR PARTIES Other parties with their representation in the Chamber of Deputies are Social Republican, led by Enrique Bravo Ortiz (Senator) -2, Agrarian, led by Deputy Braulio Sandoval, 4, AGECH -1, Radical Socialist, led by Juan Rossetti, -4, Independents -5. Among the minor parties without representation in Congress are the Union Republicana of the Center and the Accion Nacional, a new party of the Center, formed in October 1936 and composed largely of elements of the recently disbanded Milicia Republicana, a private armed organization opposed to both Fascism and Socialism.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Diano Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (Ed.)
Hora	Organ of Radical Party	Anibal Jara (Ed.)
Imparcial (evening)	Independent.	Augusto Ovalle (Ed.)
Mercuno (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Pro-Government and conservative, large circulation, founded at Valparaiso in 18-7	Agustin Edwards (Principal shareholder)
Nacion	Government organ.	Clemente Diaz Leon (Dir. and Ed Santiago edition) and J. Lepeley (Ed Valparaiso edition)
Opinion	Anti-Government paper, radical views.	Luis Mery (Ed.)
Ultimas Noticias (evening)	Tabloid owned by El Mercurio	Agustin Edwards (Principal shareholder)
Hoy (weekly)	Opposition Ibanista	Byron Gigoia (Dir.)
Topaze (weekly)	Independent, satirical.	Conrado Rios G. (Ed.)
Mercuno (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with El Mercurio of Santiago and Valparaiso, independent.	Jorge Delano (Ed.)
Discusion (Chillan)	Independent, one of oldest papers in Chile.	Julio Asmussen Urrutia (Dir.)
Patria (Concepcion City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Jorge Silva (Dir.)
Sur (Concepcion City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party, now independent	Exequiel de la Barra (Dir.)
Tarapaca (Iquique)	Commercial.	Aurelio Lamas (Prop.)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of El Mercurio	Lu s Silva (Ed.)
Union (Valparaiso)	Liberal.	Alberto Brandan (Dir.)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent printed in English for English speaking communities, British.	Agustin Edwards (Prop.)
		J. Lepeley (Ed.)
		Fernando Silva M. (Ed.)
		Thomas C. Peddar (Prop.)
		Norman A. Ingrey (Ed.)

CHINA

Capital Nanking

Total Area 4 278 352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population 453 875 235 (1935 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA*

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government and chairman of the State Council The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of from 24 to 36 members

Under the National Government there are, besides the five yüan, several organs such as Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, National Economic Council, National Military Council, etc

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yuan Gen Chiang Kai-shek (Chairman) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, viz. Interior (Minister, Gen Chiang Tso-pin), Foreign Affairs (Minister, Gen Chang Chun), Military Affairs (Minister, Gen Ho Ying-ch'in), Navy (Minister, Adm Ch'en Shao-k'uan), Finance (Minister, Dr H H Kung), Industries (Minister, Wu Ting-chang), Railways (Minister, Chang Kia-ngau), Communications (Acting Minister, Yü Fei-p'eng), Education (Minister, Dr Wang Shih-chueh), and by five subordinate Commissions, viz. Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, Famine Relief and National Reconstruction

Legislative Yuan Sun Fo (Chairman)

Judicial Yuan Chü Cheng (Chairman) Subordinate to the Judicial Yuan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Wang Yung-ping), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials

Examination Yuan Tai Chi t'ao (Chairman)

Control Yuan Yu Yu jen (Chairman)

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928 by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1934. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the period of tutelage of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government) Advocates program supporting the late Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, i.e., Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood, in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity, desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality, in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government, carries on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields, insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang, uses every effort to round up reactionaries and Communists

Leaders The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek (Vice Chairman), Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen and Chu Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria) Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This regime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected NORTH-EASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and was finally liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-hang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 is regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, and Pan-Asiatic solidarity. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism. The Japanese have taken a controlling part in its administration and are directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan and El Salvador.

COMMUNIST PARTY (officially suppressed) Affiliated with the 3d International, in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution, in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program

Leaders Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces in sovietized area remaining under Communist control)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor, etc
Central Daily News	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (Prop.)
Hsin Ching-jin Pao	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (Ed. and Pub.)
Current Events (monthly)	Pro-Government, in Chinese.	F. T. Li (Ed.)
Canton Gazette (Canton)	Semi-official organ of the government in English.	E. R. Chang (Ed.)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Canton Daily Sun	Officially subsidized	K. B. Vaidya (Ed.)
Hung Wan Tzu Pao (Canton)	Red Swastika Society	Chu Tsung-chou (Ed.)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent, British	Douglas Murray (Ed.)
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo)	Kuomintang	Ting Hsun-chu (Ed. and Prop.)
Manchuria Daily News (Dairen)	Japanese, in English	T. Fururo (Pres.)
Min Pao (Foochow)	Japanese	G W Gorman (Ed.)
Fu Chen Min Kuo Jih Pao (Foochow)	Kuomintang	T Nakasone (Ed.)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British, pro-Japanese, in English	Kao Pai-shih (Ed.)
Hankow Herald	Kuomintang, in English	H. J. Archibald (Prop. and Ed.)
Hsing Wen Pao (Hankow)	Commercial	Chen Chin-jen (Ed.)
Wu-han Erh Pao (Hankow)	Kuomintang	Chu Feng-tsun (Ed.)
Great Northern (Harbin)	Japanese paper in Chinese	Wong Hsien-ming (Ed.)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin)	Japanese	T. Kikuchi (Ed.)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned in Russian	Omori (Ed.)
The International (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese, in Chinese.	S Tanaka (Pub. and Ed.)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet, pro-Japanese, in Russian	Chang Fu-sheng (Ed.)
Shinkyo Nichi Nichi (Hsinking)	Japanese	G N Shupkoff (Ed.)
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Japanese, in Chinese	Yasuzo Sometani (Prop.)
China Mail (Hong Kong)	British	Soichi Iwata (Ed.)
Daily Press (Hong Kong)	British	G W C Burnett (Ed.)
South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)	British	D J Evans (Mg Dir.)
Telegraph (Hong Kong)	British	H. Ching (Ed.)
Wah Kit Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent	A. Hicks (Ed.)
Wah Tez Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (Prop.)
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun (Mukden)	Japanese	Chan Chi-lan (Mg. Dir.)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao (Mukden)	Japanese, in Chinese	M. Matsumiya (Prop.)
Min Pao (Mukden)	Manchukuo government or gan	S. Omoto (Ed.)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping)	Kuomintang	H. Sonoya (Prop.)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping)	French	T. Kikuchi (Ed.)
Peiping Ch'en Pao (Peiping)	Hoper-Chahar Political Coun- cil	S. Koto (Ed.)
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping)	Kuomintang	Hu Tien-chai (Pub.)
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent	A. Nachbaur (Ed.)
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping)	Japanese interest, in Chinese	Chang Shen-chih (Ed.)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping)	Independent	W. Sheldon Ridge (Ed.)
Tu Li Ping Lun (Peiping) (weekly)	Independent critic.	Sheng Shih-chiang (Ed.)
China Critic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Chinese, independent, in English	Lin Keng-ya (Ed.)
China Outlook (Shanghai)	Pro-Government, in English	Ching Tai-Chao (Ed.)
China Press (Shanghai)	Chinese, pro-Government, in English	Dr. Hu Shih and others (Pub.)
China Times (Shanghai)	Independent	C. S. Kwei (Ed.)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American, pro-Chinese.	L. T. Kentwell (Pub.)
Chinese Economic Journal (Shanghai) (monthly)	Economic, in English	Kuangson Young (Ed.)
Chung Hwa Jih Pao	Independent	Hollington K. Tong (Mg. Dir.)
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung	German	K. B. Pan (Ed.)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang, in Chinese.	J. B. Powell (Ed.)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered, pro-Jap- anese	Chinese Ministry of Industry (Pub.)
Hwa Mei Wan Pao (Shanghai) (evening)	Sino-American owned, pro- Chinese, in Chinese.	Lin Pai-sheng (Ed.)
		P. Huldermann (Ed.)
		Ch'en Leng-hsueh (Ed.)
		George Brundage Rex (Prop.)
		C. J. Laval (Ed.)
		Harold Mills (Pub.)
		Chu Tao Tung (Pres.)

CHINA

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Journal de Shanghai;	French.	G Moresthe (Ed)
Min Pao (Shanghai)	Kuomintang, Pro-Government.	Kuan Chiu an (Ed)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British	Edwin Haward (Ed)
Oriental Affairs (Shanghai) (monthly)	British.	H G W Woodhead (Ed and Pub)
People's Tribune (Shanghai) (semi-monthly)	Kuomintang, in English	Tang Leang li (Ed)
Revue Nationale Chinoise (Shanghai) (monthly)	Sino-French	Dr. Wai and J. E. Lemiere (Eds.)
Russian Daily News	White Russian	V A Chilkin (Pub and Ed)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American.	G C Bruce (Pub)
Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun	Japanese.	Randall Gould (Ed)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Japanese	S Fukamachi (Prop and Ed)
Shanghai Times	British pro-Japanese	G Ishikawa (Ed)
Shanghai Zaria	Russian.	E A Nottingham (Prop)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	A Morley (Ed)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	L V Arnoldov (Ed)
Ta Kung Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	Y H Chang (Ed)
Ta Mei Wan Pao (Shanghai)	American, in Chinese.	Li Hao-jan (Ed)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (Ed)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	C V Starr (Pub)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao (Swatow)	Kuomintang	Chu Ying-peng (Ed)
Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrichten (Tientsin)	German.	Tseng Hyui-puh (Ed)
Keishin Nichi Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	Hung Choon-sa (Ed and Prop)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin)	Russian.	Chan Chieh-mok (Ed)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	Japanese interest, in English.	W Krey (Ed)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American.	T Monkawa (Pub and Ed)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British.	I L Miller (Ed)
Shang Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	W V Pennell (Ed)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Charles J Fox (Pres and Ed.)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Tang Ting-yao (Ed)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Japanese interest, in Chinese	Chang Chi-luan (Ed)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao)	Kuomintang	Ha-ch Yu-pu (Ed)
Santo Mainchi Shimbun (Tsingtao)	Japanese	Li Chih-tang (Pub and Ed)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao)	Independent, British owned	Chang Wei-chow (Ed)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Chang Chin-sun (Ed)
		K. Hasegawa (Ed)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Havas (Shanghai)	French.	H Barde (Mgr)
Associated Press (Shanghai)	American.	H J Harris (Mgr)
Central News Agency (Nanking)	Kuomintang official.	C S Chen (Mgr)
Domes Trust-n-Sha (Shanghai)	Japanese.	S Matsumoto (Mgr)
Kuo Min (Shanghai)	Chinese, semi-official.	Li Choy (Mgr)
Reuters (Shanghai)	British.	C J Chancellor (Mgr)
Shun Shih (Shanghai)	Chinese.	Tang Shih-chang (Mgr)
Sia Sen (Shanghai)	Chinese.	Yen Osheng (Mgr)
Transocean (Shanghai)	German.	E Fuerholzer (Mgr)
Tass (Shanghai)	Russian.	J Chernov (Mgr)
United Press (Shanghai)	American.	J R Morris (Mgr)

COLOMBIA

Capital Bogota
Area 447,536 square miles
Population 8,368,540 (1934 est. mate)

President

DR ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected February 11, 1934, assumed office August 7, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized October, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May 1935 (for four years)

President Changes every month

Number of members

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of May 1935 (for two years)

President Changes every month

56 Number of members 118

Note Owing to the abstention of the Conservative Party from the 1935 elections both chambers of Congress are made up of Liberals of different shades of opinion

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal regime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders Alfonso Lopez (President of the Republic), Enrique Olaya Herrera (formerly President), and the following members of the National Directorate of the Party: Eduardo Santos (Chairman), Jose Miguel Arango, Armando Solano, Miguel Duran Duran, Rafael Arredondo, Carlos M Simmonds, Rafael A Garzon and Antonio Oviedo R (Secretary).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners, strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders The National Directorate of the Party is Laureano Gomez (Chairman), Pedro Maria Carreño, Augusto Ramirez Moreno, Mariano Ospina Perez, General Eduardo Ortiz Borda and Luis Ignacio Andrade (Secretary).

COLOMBIA

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Ed., etc.
Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Luis Cano (Dir.)
Razon (morning)	Non partisan.	Juan Lozano y Lozano (Dir.)
Siglo (morning)	Conservative	Laureano Gomez and Jose de la Vega (Dir.)
Tiempo (morning)	Liberal, most influential paper, largest circulation in the country	Eduardo Santos (Dir.)
Heraldo (Barranquilla) (morning)	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernandez (Dir.)
Prensa (Barranquilla) (morning)	Independent.	Carlos Martinez Aparicio (Dir.)
Deber (Bucaramanga) (evening)	Conservative.	Juan C. Martinez (Dir.)
Vanguardia (Bucaramanga) (morning)	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (Dir.)
Correo del Cauca (Cali)	Conservative	Eduardo Lalinde (Dir.)
Relator (Cali) (evening)	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwarky (Dir.)
Diano de la Costa (Cartagena)	Conservative.	Carlos Escalona (Dir.)
Comentarios (Cucuta)	Liberal.	Jose Manuel Villalobos (Dir.)
Patina (Manizales)	Conservative.	Alfredo Botero Trujillo (Act. Dir.)
Colombiano (morning) (Medellin)	Conservative.	Fernando Gomez Martinez (Dir.)
Defensa (evening) (Medellin)	Conservative	Horacio Tobar H. (Dir.)
Diario (Medellin)	Independent.	Eduardo Uribe Escobar (Dir.)
Heraldo de Antioquia (Medellin) (morning)	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (Dir.)
Defensa (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	J. Ignacio Diaz G. (Dir.)
Estado (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	Jose B. Vives (Dir.)
Voz del Magdalena (Santa Marta)	Conservative.	Jose A. Iguaran C. (Dir.)
Voz Católica (weekly) (Cali)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mano Paz Borrero (Dir.)
Boredom (weekly) (Cartagena)	Independent.	Jacob del Valle (Dir.)

COSTA RICA

Capital San José
Area 23,000 square miles
Population 565,427 (1935 estimate)

President

LEÓN CORTES CASTRO (Republican Nacional)
Elected February 9, 1936, assumed office May 8, 1936, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional
Appointed May 8, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1936 (four-year term renewed by halves every two years)
President JUAN RAFAEL ARIAS (Republican Nacional)

Party	Representation
Administration (Republican Nacional)	32
Opposition (Nacional)	9
Communist (holdovers)	2
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages. In the elections of 1936 all Communist candidates were defeated.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Ed tor etc
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent	Otilio Ulate (Prop and Ed)
La Epoca	Catholic	Guillermo Angulo Mann (Prop and Ed)
Escuela de Agricultura	Agricultural	Luis Cruz B (Prop)
La Gaceta	Official	The Government (Prop)
La Hora	Independent	José María Cañas (Ed)
Novedades	Independent but supports Administration	Arturo Fonseca (Prop)
La Prensa Libre	Independent	José Borrás (Ed)
La Tribuna	Independent but supports Administration	José María Pinzón (Prop and Ed)
Eco Católico (weekly)	Catholic	Carlos Bo ge (Ed)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly)	Independent	Jorge R. Carazo García (Ed)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist	Costa Rica Communists (Pub)
Voz del Atlántico (Port Limón) (weekly)	Independent	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (Prop)
Libération (monthly)	Socialist	Vicente Saenz (Ed)
El Repertorio Americano (monthly)	Literary	Joaquín García Monge (Prop and Ed)
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural	Instituto de Defensa de Café (Pub)

CUBA

Capital Havana

Area 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population 4,029,223 (1936 estimate)

President

FEDERICO LAREDO BRU

Took oath of office December 24, 1936, following impeachment
of Dr Miguel Gómez

Cabinet

Appointed December 24, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Elected on January, 1936

President ARTURO ILLÁS (Nationalist) Speaker DR. CARLOS MÁRQUEZ STERLING (Liberal)

Party	Representatives	Party	Representatives
Coalition Parties	24	Conjunto Nacional Democratico	72
Conjunto Nacional Democratico	12	Liberal	35
—	—	Union Nacionalista	30
Total	36	Accion Republicana	25
		Total	162

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government in Cuba was restored with the inauguration of President Gomez on May 20, 1936, after two years and nine months of provisional governments following the overthrow of Machado (August 12, 1933). Elections were held in January, 1936 for President and Vice President, members of Congress, Provincial Governors, Municipal Mayors and the provincial and municipal councils. The elections for President and Vice President and many of the members of Congress were between the three coalition parties on the one hand, and the Conjunto Nacional Democratico on the other, whose presidential candidate was former President Mario Garcia Menocal. Both the coalition and the Conjunto Nacional Democratico platforms espoused liberal democratic principles and both promised to work for social and land reforms, the development of industry along nationalistic lines and a liberal policy toward labor. President Gomez was impeached by Parliament in December, 1936.

The Republic is governed under the (1935) Constitutional Law enacted by the Provisional Government, but a Constituent Assembly is scheduled to be held at an early date.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: General Rafael Montalvo (Secretary of State), Manuel Castellanos (Minister of Justice), Manuel Jimenez Lanier (Minister of Interior), Eduardo Montoulieu (Minister of Fi-

nance), José A. Casas (Minister of Public Works), Amadeo Lopez (Minister of Agriculture), Raul Zarraga (Minister of Commerce), Dr Juan M Portuondo (Minister of Labor), Dr Fernando Sirgo (Minister of Education), Dr Zenon Zamara (Minister of Public Health and Charities), Melani Diaz (Minister of Communications), Dr Juan J Remos (Minister of National Defense) and Enrique Bringuer (Minister of the Presidency)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Alerta	Independent	Ricardo Villares (<i>Dir</i>)
El Avance	Independent	De Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal	Julio C Gonzalez Reboul (<i>Dir</i>)
La Discussion	Supported Conjunto Nacional Democratico Party	Tomas Julia (<i>Ed</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent, conservative, oldest paper in Cuba, represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony	Jose I Rivero (<i>Dir</i>)
Havana Post	Independent, English language daily, carries full Associated Press service	C Clark Pessino (<i>Gen Mgr</i>)
Finanzas	Independent, business journal	Rene Carbonell (<i>Ed</i>)
El Mundo	Independent, nationalistic	Victor Bilbao (<i>Ed</i>)
El País	Independent, largest circulation	Alfredo I Hornedo (<i>Prop</i>)
E. Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Independent	Walfrido Rodriguez Blanco (<i>Ed</i>)
El Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent	Juan G Posada (<i>Ed</i>)
La Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent	Julio Vehis Lopez (<i>Ed</i>)
Adelante (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent	Ramon de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed</i>)
Diario de Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent	E Abril Amores (<i>Ed</i>)
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated, large circulation	Miguel A Quevedo (<i>Dir</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated, large circulation	Eduardo F Quilez (<i>Dir</i>)
Cuba Importadora e Industrial (bi-monthly)	Spanish English mercantile journal	J B Sunis (<i>Dir</i>)
P A R (monthly)	English language magazine with Spanish sections	E F O'Brien (<i>Prop</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers	Rafael M. Angulo (<i>Pres</i>)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Cap. at Praha (Prague)

Aera 46,444 sq. miles

Population 13,450,000 (1937 estima.t.)

President

DR. EDUARD BENES

Elected by National Assembly December 18, 1935, to succeed President Masaryk who resigned, for full presidential term of seven years

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, German Christian Socialist, Czechoslovak Trades and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties

Appointed July 28, 1936

Premier

DR. MILAN HODŽA (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

Appointed November 5, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of May 19, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sen.)

(Eight-year term)

LOWER CHAMBER

(C. menses)

(Five-year term)

Speaker DR. FRANTISEK SOUKUP Speaker JAROMÍR MALÝPETR (Czecho-slovak Agrarian)
(Czecho-slovak Social Democrat)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Czecho-slovak Agrarian	23	Czecho-slovak Agrarian	43
Sudeten German (Henlein)	23	Sudeten German (Henlein)	44
Czecho-slovak Social Democratic	20	Czecho-slovak Social Democratic	38
Communist	16	Communist	20
Czecho-slovak National Socialist	14	Czecho-slovak National Socialist	28
Slovak People's	11	Czecho-slovak People's Catholic	27
Czecho-slovak People's Catholic	11	Slovak People's	22
National Union (Kramář)	9	Czecho-slovak Trades	17
Czecho-slovak Trades	8	National Union (Kramář)	17
German Social Democratic	6	German Social Democratic	11
Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc.	6	Hungarian Christian Nat. Soc.	9
German Christian Socialist	3	Fascist	6
	—	German Christian Socialist	6
Total	130	German Agrarian League	2

Total

300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY Represents agricultural population and defends its interests, favors protective tariff on agricultural products, the strongest Czechoslovak party

Leaders Rudolf Beran (Chairman of Party), Dr Milan Hodža (Premier), Jan Malýpetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr Josef Žadina (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), František Machník (Minister of Defense), Václav Donáth, Josef Vrany, František Mašata and Dr Josef Černý (Minister of the Interior)

SUDETEN GERMAN (HENLEIN) PARTY Composed of German National Socialists and bourgeois elements of other German parties Advocates establishment of United German front opposed to Marxism

Leaders Konrad Henlein (Chairman of Party), K. H. Frank, Dr Gustav Jonák, Ernst Kundt, Ing Franz Kunzl, Dr Hans Neuwirth, Dr. Gustav Peters, Rudolf Sandner, Dr Wilhelm Sebekowsky, Rudolf Kasper, Dr Anton Kreissl, Dr Franz Hodina and Fritz Zippelius

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics, advocates social reform and welfare measures, adherent of 3d Internationale

Leaders Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr Alfred Meissner (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Jaromír Nečas (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr Ivan Dérer (Minister of Justice), F. Tomásek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber) and Dr František Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber)

COMMUNIST PARTY Member of the 3d Internationale Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party, includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia

Leaders Klement Gottwald (Chairman of Party), Antonín Zapotocký, Bruno Kohler and Vilem Široký

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY Composed of workmen, middle class state employees, and traders Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles

Leaders Václav Klofáč (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr E. Franke (Minister of Education), Alois Tučný (Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Dr Jaroslav Stránský, Dr Antonín Klouda, Dr Josef Patejdl, František Žemina, Vladimír Polívka and Hugo Bergmann

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy, conservative with leanings toward social reforms Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life, and promotion of interests of high clergy and working classes

Leaders Mgr. Jan Šramek (Chairman of Party, Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostál (Minister of Public Works), Dr J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Bohumil Stašek and Dr M. Mičura

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, with which it co-operates, in its more orthodox socialistic orientation In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other conservative German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy,

but strongly opposed to Sudeten German (Henlein) Party. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders Dr Ludwig Czech (Chairman of Party, Minister of Public Health), Wenzel Joksch, Dr Karl Heller and Siegfried Taub

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance, administration and Slovak schools, represents Slovak Catholic interests.

Leaders Mgr Andrej Hlinka (Chairman of Party), Dr J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health), Dr Martin Sokol, Karol Sidor and Josef Buday

NATIONAL UNION A merger of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party and National League.

Leaders Dr Karel Kramer (Chairman of Party), Dr Josef Matoušek, Jiří Stříbrný (Founder of National League), Dr Ladislav Rašin, Dr František Hodač and Frant. Ježek.

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests, seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians.

Leaders Prof F. Spina (Minister without Portfolio), Gustav Hacker (Chairman of Party), Josef Fiedler and Wolfgang Zierhut.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists, followers mostly of middle classes, advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders Jos V. Najman (Chairman of Party and Minister of Commerce) and R. Vlčoch

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY Represents Hungarian and conservative minority interests, opposed to coalition government.

Leaders Dr Geza Szullo, Josef Szentháromsi, Janos Esterhazy, Andor Nitsch, Dr George Hanreich and Karl Kostler

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders Friedrich Stolberg (Chairman of Party), Erwin Zajicek (Minister without Portfolio), Dr Felix Luschka and Dr Rudolf Ritter

FASCIST PARTY Led by former General in the Czechoslovak army.

Leaders Gen Rudolf Gajda (Chairman of Party) and Dr Jiri Brzozovsky
Non political members of Cabinet Dr Kamil Krofta (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr Josef Kalfus (Minister of Finance)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Place of Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party	Vaclav Klofáč (Dir.) K. Z. Klma (Ed.)
Christlich Sozialer Nachrichten Dienst	Organ of German Christian Socialist Party	Hugo Rokyta (Ed.)
Der tschechische Landbote	Organ of German Agrarian League	Bruno Bohmér (Ed.)
Deutsche Presse	Independent, nearest to German Christian Socialist Party	Franz Lehr (Ed.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper	Ferd. Deml (Contrib. Ed.)
Die Zeit . . .	Organ of Sudeten German Party (Henlein)	W Wannenmacher (Ed.)
Lidové Listy . . .	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party	Jan Scheinost (Ed.)
Národní Listy . . .	Organ of National Union, conservative	Vojtěch Holeček (Ed.)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent, close to Foreign Office, organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires, progressive, with socialist tendencies	Dr Lev Sychrava (Ed.)
Národní Politika	Conservative, nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party	Ing Vl. Louda (Act. Ed.)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party	L. Hajek (Ed.)
Polední List Praga: Magyar Hirlap	Organ of National Union Organ of Magyar opposition parties, represents radical national feeling	Jiří Štrúbrny (Pub.) Geza Forgach (Ed.)
Prager Presse Prager Tageblatt	Official, in German Independent, leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling	Arne Laurin (Ed.) R. Keller (Pub.) Dr S. Blau (Ed.)
Právo Lidu . . .	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party	Josef Stivín (Ed.)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ	Fr. Heller (Ed.)
Rude Právo	Organ of Communist Party	Frant. Vorliček (Ed.)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party	Siegfried Taub (Ed.)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party	Karl Kern (Contrib. Ed.)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party	Josef Vrany (Ed.)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party	Karol Sidor (Ed.)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party	Fr. Votruba (Ed.)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent, liberal	Karel Hušek (Ed.)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party	Dr J. Stránský (Pub.)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Official, political, economic, literary, in English	Eduard Bass (Ed.)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary, in French	Ladislav Zamykal (Ed.)
Rundschau (weekly)	Organ of Sudeten German Party (Henlein)	Stan Klima (Ed.)
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary, in Russian, official	J. Luhart (Ed.)
		Ing W. Rümmler (Ed.)
		Dr Jaroslav Papoušek (Ed.)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen

Area: 15,576 square miles

Population: 5,721,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)

Reconstructed November 4, 1935

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Leadership)

Election of September, 1935*

Speaker: C. TH. ZAHLÉ (Radical)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Followers)

Election of October 22, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

Party	Representation	Party	Representation
Social Democratic	51	Social Democratic	65
Liberal	22	Liberal	29
Conservative	15	Conservative	25
Radical	7	Radical	14
Faroe Islands Union Party	1	Free People's	5
Total	76	Justice League	4
		Communist	2
		Slesvig	1
		Total	149

*Term eight years, 29 members elected by Chamber
and half the remainder elected every four years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' cooperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In foreign policy, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and universal disarmament. In domestic policy, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders Th A M Stauning (Premier), H P Hansen (Minister of Finance), K K. Steincke (Minister of Justice), Hartvig Frisch (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Minister of Defense), N Fisker (Minister of Public Works) and J Kjaerbøl (Minister of Trade)

LIBERAL PARTY Usually called "Left Party", represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors cooperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and the discharge of League obligations, stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bicameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders H Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber), I P Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works) and S Brorsen (formerly Minister of Defense)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment, defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools, stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance, opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders Christmas Moller, P Korsgaard and V Purschel (Lower Chamber), and Axel B Lange (Upper Chamber)

RADICAL PARTY Also called "The Radical Left Party", represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of the Upper Chamber, abolition of compulsory military service, stands for religious freedom, seeks cooperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade, favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders C Th Zahle (formerly Premier), P Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs), A M Hansen and Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Education)

JUSTICE LEAGUE Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land, anti-socialistic, favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion.

Leader Hans Hansen

FREE PEOPLE'S PARTY Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party, defends agrarian interests

Leader V. Thomsen

Communist Party Accepts program of 3d International's Resolutions in Parliament for first time in 1932.

SLESVIG PARTY Represents the German factor in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by Prussia. The principal point of its program is a return of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Lec^{er}t I Schmitz

PRESS

Uttara Sankatayog अवृत्त वायर एवं विषय विवरण

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bedstyrke Tidende	Conservative	Sr Aage Lund, Sr Poulson and Mr. Ewald (EL)
Borgen	Conservative, commercial	H. S. m. (EL)
Konkurrenten Dagblad	Reform, conservative	C. P. Petersen and H. Peter Larsen (EL)
Nationaldemokratisk Politiken	Conservative	A. Sandøe (EL)
Socialdemokraten	Radical	I. K. Kampmann's Hæfte (EL)
Fædrelandet	Party of Social Democracy	H. P. Borregaard and Peter Tiberg (EL)
(Aabenraa)	Liberal	B. m. Hansen (EL)
Aalborg Avisende	Liberal	T. Larsen (EL)
(Aalborg)	Conservative	Social-Democratic (EL)
Aalborg Stadsavisen	Conservative	J. Mørch (EL)
(Aalborg)	Liberal	L. Sonne (EL)
Aarses Avisende	Conservative	Fredrik H. Løvmark (EL)
(Aars)	Democrat	(Aars)
Jydske Posten	Conservative	H. Hansen (EL)
(Aarhus)	Conservative	E. Nielsen (EL)
Jydske Tidende	Conservative	E. Nielsen (EL)
(København)	Conservative	P. Dreyer (EL)
Friheds Samfundet	Liberal	S. P. Quist (EL)
(Odense)	Conservative	John C. Carstensen (EL)
Friheds Tidende	Conservative	Fredrik H. Løvmark (EL)
(Odense)	Social Democratic	John C. Carstensen (EL)
Friheds Venstre Blad	Radical	C. B. Christensen (EL)
(Odense)	Liberal	H. Jensen and Vilhelm Petersen (EL)
Sønder Aarsens Avisende	Liberal	Carl Thomsen (EL)
(Slagelse)	Political, economic, and mili- tary	
Frihedsbladet (weekly)	Political	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lærke (EL)
Ligeindret for Landmænd	Agricultural	Erik Rasmussen (EL)
(various)	Political and literary	Aarø Gade (EL)
Guds Delske Mission	Political and literary	Institut for Historie og Sam- tidsskolem (Prog.)
(monthly)	Political and literary	
Tidsskrift (monthly)	Economics and political eco- nomy	
Glossen og Politik	Economics and political eco- nomy	
(quarterly)		
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Journalistforeningen	Co-operative Pressmen's Assoc- iation	E. Ebbesen (Ch.)
Press-Journalistforeningen	Practical Pressmen's Associa- tion	V. P. Sørensen (Ch.)
Radios Borgen	Independent news agency, and a branch of Association of Press-Radio-TV-Media-D Bremen	Laurens Reuter (M. Dir.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)
Area 19,332 square miles
Population 1,478,121 (1935 census)

President

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA

Assumed office August 16, 1930, reelected May 16, 1934, for four-year term ending August 16, 1938

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May 16, 1934, special election for newly created National District and Trujillo Province October 18, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

President MARIO FERMIN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 13 members, one for each province and one for the newly established National District, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

President GEN MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA

The Camara is composed of 35 members one for each 30,000 of population or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930 the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. A new government party called the 'Partido Dominicano' was formed. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. President Trujillo is assisted by Jacinto B. Peynado (Vice President), Major General Jose Garcia (Secretary for the Interior, Police, War and Marine), Senor Emilio Espinola (Secretary for the Presidency), Senor Ernesto Bonetti Burgos (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Senor Agustin Aristed (Secretary for the Treasury), Lic. Manuel Lora (Secretary for Agriculture), Senor Francisco A. Herrera (Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Labor), Lic. Federico C. Alvarez (Secretary for Communications and Public Works), Dr. Tomas E. Perez (Secretary for Sanitation and Charity), Lic. Victor E. Garrido (Secretary for Public Education and Fine Arts), Dr. Elias Brache hijo (Secretary for Justice), Senor Virgilio Alvarez Pina (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Afiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listan Diano	Pro-Government, founded in 1889	Arturo Pellerano Sarda (<i>Prop.</i>)
✓La Opinion	Pro-Government, founded in 1922	Rene M. Lepe-Vanche (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Informacion	Pro-Government, founded in 1915	Rafael Cesar Tolentino (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Tribuna	Pro-Government, founded in Aug 1932	Cesar E. Tirado M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diano del Comercio	Pro-Government, founded in June, 1930	Hermanos Roque (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital Quito

Area 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population 2,600,116 (1933 estimate)

Supreme Chief (Jefe Supremo de la Republica)

FEDERICO PÁEZ

Power delegated by Armed Forces, September 26, 1935

Cabinet

Liberal-Socialist

Appointed October 2, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Dissolved on September 26, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Number of members

32 Number of members

56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The coup d'état of 1925 resulted in military control of the government, Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional regime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Legislative Branches which has been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra dissolved Congress, annulled the 1929 Constitution, and convoked a Constituent Assembly. In effect, he made himself dictator for the period necessary to convoke the Assembly and to amend the fundamental document. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress resumed its duties, accepted his resignation and constitutionally invested his Minister of Government, Dr Antonio Pons, as Acting President. Presidential elections were called for October 13 and 14. It soon developed that the irremediable split in the parties of the Center and Left would result in a certain victory for the Conservative candidate. It was realized, moreover, that the outcome of the elections would contribute no permanent remedy for Ecuador's political ills, and that the inadequacies of the 1929 Constitution, which are the underlying cause of political instability, could not be corrected by constitutional means. Accordingly, on September 26, 1935, Dr Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned himself. The armed forces accepted the resignation and took over the Government, delegating the power to Señor Federico Páez. The latter took office the same day as Supreme Chief of the Republic. Congress was dissolved and the 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it does not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated. It has been announced that a Constituent Assembly will be convoked after the reform program has been consummated. During 1936 a new constitution was drafted by a commission appointed by the government. It has not yet been decided whether to submit

it to a plebiscite of the people or for discussion and approval by a Constituent Assembly.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY Advocates complete economic reconstruction through revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue, establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' cooperatives, proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax, establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture, partition of uncultivated lands, establishment of a system of roads, protective tariff, a national mercantile marine, prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike, educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries, obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years, reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly, prohibition, suppression of gambling, obligatory military service, rehabilitation of the native race, and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders Dr Carlos Arroyo del Río (President of Party), Dr Aurelio Mosquera Narváez and J Modesto Larrea Jijón

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people, recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals, universal and compulsory suffrage, establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it, personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus, freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances, legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes, protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural cooperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation, organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power, severe economy in the management of public revenues, general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries, increase in road building, autonomy of municipalities, compulsory military service, reform of penal laws, cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leaders Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (Presidential Candidate in 1932), Jacinto Jijón Caamaño and Dr Alejandro Ponce Borja (Presidential Candidate in 1935)

VELASQUISTAS This group which is composed of supporters of former President Velasco is made up of both Liberals and Conservatives.

Leader José María Velasco Ibarra (formerly President of the Republic)

SOCIALIST PARTY Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

Leaders Dr Luis Felipe Chavez, Colón Serrano and Carlos Zambrano.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Comercio	Independent, commercial, founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros (Prop)

ECUADOR

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor Editor, etc</i>
El Dia .	Liberal	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Globo (Bahia de Caraquez)	Liberal	Carlos M Palau (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Cronica (Cuenca)	Independent	Victor M Albornoz (<i>Ed</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative	Dr Emiliano J Crespo (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent	Sarmiento Bros (<i>Prop</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Telegrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal, widely read dean of Ecuadoran newspapers	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal, widely read	Ismael Perez Pazmino (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo)	Liberal.	Carlos A Palacios (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
La Razon (Riobamba)	Liberal	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) (weekly)	Independent	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed</i>)

EGYPT

Capital Cairo
 Total Area 393 000 square miles
 Settled Area 13 600 square miles
 Population 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FAROUK I

Born February 11, 1920

Proclaimed King, April 28, 1936

He governs under the regency of H R H PRINCE MOHAMED ALY,
 President, AZIZ IZZET PASHA, MOHAMED CHERIF SABRY PASHA

Cabinet

Wafdist

Appointed May 10, 1936

Premier

MOUSTAPHA EL-NAHAS PASHA

PARLIAMENT

(Barlamani)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Elected on May 7, 1936 for
 and ten-year terms*

President MAHMOUD BASSIUNY
 (Wafdist)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chamber of Deputies)

Election on May 2, 1936
 for five-year term

Speaker DR. AHMED MAHER
 (Wafdist)

Party	Repr. relation	Party	Repr. relation
Wafdist	94	Wafdist	184
Liberal Constitutional	8	Liberal Constitutional	17
Popular (Shaab)	5	Popular (Shaab)	7
Unionist (Ittehad)	4	Unionist (Ittehad)	7
Dissident Wafdist	3	National (Watani)	3
National (Watani)	1	Dissident Wafdist	3
Independents	17	Independents	11
Total	132	Total	232

*Two-fifths of the senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected ... are elected for a ten-year term.

On December 12, 1936, King Fuad I who died on April 28, 1936 signed a royal decree restoring the 1923 Constitution as of the Assembly of Parliament which occurred on May 10, 1936. The decision of the King was taken three days subsequent to the formation of a United Front of all parties, with the exception of the negligible Watanist or extreme Nationalist party, under the leadership of Nahas Pasha President of the Wafdist Party.

On the same day that the restoration of the 1923 Constitution was decreed, the United Front presented to the British High Commissioner a request to be transmitted to the British Government for the opening of negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Following acceptance on January 20, 1936, under the

conditions, *inter alia*, that consideration should be given first to military questions and the Sudan which had given the most difficulty on the occasion of the abortive negotiations of 1930, formal negotiations were entered upon in Cairo on March 2, 1936, between representatives of Great Britain and Egypt. The Egyptian Treaty Delegation included, in accordance with a condition laid down by Great Britain, not only representatives of the majority party, the Wafd, who numbered seven of the thirteen delegates but also of representatives of other political parties. These last included the Shaab party, represented by its leader and a former Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, the Liberal Constitutional Party, represented by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Dissident Wafdist by Aly Shamsi Pasha, the Ittehadist Party by Helmy Issa Pasha, and two independent notables, the delegation being presided over by Nahas Pasha, President of both the Wafd and the United Front.

The Treaty signed in London on August 26, 1936, and ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936, contains most notably the following provisions:

1 Establishment of an alliance between the two countries with all necessary facilities and assistance given by Egypt to Great Britain in case of war, including the use of Egyptian ports, aerodromes and means of communication, as well as the establishment of martial law and an effective censorship,

2 Membership of Egypt in the League of Nations,

3 Exchange of Ambassadors between the two countries with precedence always given to the British Ambassador in Cairo,

4 Removal of British military forces stationed in Egypt since 1882 from Cairo, Alexandria and other parts of Egypt and their concentration in a specified zone at the northern end of the Suez Canal. The removal and concentration of British forces in Egypt which, in peace time, are not to exceed 10,000 land forces, and 400 pilots, with necessary ancillary personnel, will be effected upon the completion of accommodations to be erected for them in the vicinity of the Canal and upon the construction of certain specified strategic roads and railways, the forces in or near Alexandria being accorded the right of remaining at that locality for a maximum period of eight years. Cost of construction of the strategic roads and railways devolves upon Egypt but Great Britain meets one fourth of the cost of construction of accommodations for its troops with the addition of a sum of some £500,000.

5 As regards the Sudan the situation reverts to the *status quo ante* 1924, in which year various limitations were imposed upon Egypt's rights in the Sudan following the murder in Cairo of the Governor General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Sir Lee Stack. Both Governments recognize the provisions of the Conventions establishing the condominium of 1899 while Egypt is accorded the right of unrestricted Egyptian immigration into the Sudan, and the right of enjoying generally under the British Governor General the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the British.

6 Great Britain promises its collaboration and support in the fulfillment of Egypt's desire to abolish the Capitulatory regime in Egypt and to make arrangements in agreement with the twelve Capitulatory Powers, of whom the United States is one, for the eventual merging of the Mixed Courts with the Native Courts. Hitherto under the Capitulatory regime the Capitulatory Powers have possessed a right of veto over Egyptian projects for direct taxation, while the regime generally has given the Capitulatory Powers extra territorial rights in respect of their nationals. The International Capitulations Conference comprising delegates from the Capitulatory Powers in Egypt is expected to meet early in 1937 with representatives of the Egyptian Government to consider the reforms proposed.

7 As protection of the lives and property of foreigners is henceforth to devolve upon Egypt, the right is accorded Egypt of terminating the work of the European Department in the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the offices of the Judicial and Financial Advisers

8 The Treaty is subject to revision after twenty years at the request of either Party and after ten years with the consent of both Parties, but it is expressly stipulated that the alliance will continue even after any revision

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt have developed since the war out of differences over the relationship of the party towards Great Britain, the Palace and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian political life — or out of purely personal considerations of party leaders desirous of power. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the strong dominating position of the Palace has been removed with the death of King Fuad, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs which are unlikely to be clearly established for perhaps another year or until the present transition period has passed.

WAFD PARTY Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by the great body of Egyptians. With the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 it has pledged itself to the fulfillment of the provisions of that Treaty and has announced as one of its major objectives, the improvement of the lot of the Egyptian peasant.

Leaders Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (Minister of Finance), Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi Pasha (Minister of Communications), Dr Ahmed Maher, Wassef Pasha Ghali (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Mahmud Bey Ghaleb (Minister of Justice), Osman Pasha Moharrem (Minister of Public Works), Hamdi Bey Seif El Nasr (Minister of Agriculture), Mohamed Pasha Safwat (Minister of Wakfs), Abdel Salaam Fahmy Bey Gomaa (Minister of Commerce), Ali Zaki Bey Arabi (Minister of Education) and El Lewa Ali Pasha Fahmy (Minister of War).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Mahmoud Abdel Razek Pasha, Gaafar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War) and Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Communications).

POPULAR PARTY (SHAAB) Organized in December, 1930, by Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists and politicians. Supported the 1930 Constitution which accorded greater power to the Crown than the Constitution of 1923.

Leader Ismail Sidky Pasha (formerly Premier)

UNIONIST PARTY (ITTEHAD) Pro-Palace, composed of former Constitutionalists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but has made an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown and was distinguished, like the Shaab Party, by its support of the 1930 Constitution.

Leaders Hilmy Issa Pasha (President of the Party, formerly Minister of Education) and Ahmed Aly Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI) Oldest and most extreme party, opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea Party now has very few supporters

Leaders Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said and Abdel Rahman El-Rafei

DISSIDENT WAFD PARTY Was formed in the autumn of 1932, by a number of the less extreme Wafdist, dissatisfied with what they alleged to be the intransigent, impractical policy of Nahas Pasha The Party refused generally to make its participation in a Cabinet contingent, as did the Wafd, upon the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 and of the old electoral law, while contemplating the revision of the Constitution of 1930 after new elections Members have now largely returned to Wafd camp

Leaders Aly el Shamsy Pasha, Hamad el Bassil Pasha and Baherdin Barakat Bey

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Al Ahram	Independent, large circulation	Gabriel Takla Pasha (Prop.)
Al Ebaghi	Independent.	Abdel Kader Haniza (Prop. and Ed.)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial	Charles Schmeil (Prop. and Ed.)
Al Ghid	Wafd	Tewfik Diab (Prop. and Ed.)
Al Lataif Musawara	Wafd	Dr Makarius (Prop. and Ed.)
Al Murr	Wafd, increasingly popular	Mahmoud Aboul Fath Eff (Ed.)
Egyptian Mail	Independent, conservative, in English	D Goldstein (Ed.)
Al Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party	Mohamed Afifi Riad Bey (Dir.)
El Dewal	Independent.	Husny Abdel Hamid (Prop.)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (Prop.)
Misr	Wafd	Hussein Futoh (Ed.)
Al Mokattam	Independent, one of leading Arabic papers	El Mingabdi (Prop.)
La Patrie	French daily, pro-Wafdist	Dr Fans Numr, and Messrs Sarruf & Makarius (Props.)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party	Khalil D Tabet Bey (Ed.)
Ssiassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party	M. Name Ganem (Prop.)
Tachydromos	Liberal, in Greek	M. Raphael Souriano (Ed.)
El Wady	Wafd	Ahmed Bey Kamel (Ed.)
Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)	Independent, liberal, in English	Hefny Bey Mahmoud (Dir.)
Gornale d' Orente (Alexandria)	Fascist, in Italian	Dr Husain Haikal (Ed.)
La Reforme (Alexandria)	French daily	B Tinios (Prop. and Ed.)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent, in French	M Nagib (Prop.)
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien (semi weekly)	Official Government paper, in French and Arabic	A Nagib (Ed.)
Akhbar Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review, pro-Wafdist	A Stanley Parker (Ed.)
La Semaine Financiere (weekly)	Political, economic, financial, in French, pro-Wafdist	G Galassi (Dir.)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social, in English.	Andre de Laumois (Ed.)
		Egyptian Government (Pub.)
		M. el Taber (Ed.)
		R. Kahl (Ed.)
		P S Taylor (Ed.)

ESTONIA

Capital, Tallinn
Area, 18,350 square miles
Population 1,166,411 (1954 census)

Act re President and Premier
KONSTANTIN PÄTS

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONI

Cabinet
Appointed October 21, 1955

Act re Premier
KAAREL EEPALU (Karl Einbund)

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Riigikogu)
Elected on May 21-23, 1932
President, RUDOLF PEETSO (Sovte)

Number of Members 107

The State Assembly was dissolved on October 2, 1934. It has not, as yet, been dissolved. Its officers and its premises still continue to function.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 12, 1934, the Acting Premier promulgated decrees abolishing a Fascist W. Veterans movement and introducing martial law in the entire country; he also appointed General Johan Laidon as Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian armed forces. Since that date the country has been under the authoritarian rule of the above-mentioned leaders created by the Comintern which was then in office.

The new regime disbanded the W. Veterans movement and removed all former members and supporters thereof from positions in government, military, police, municipal, and local self government organizations. It promoted the Parliament, socialist political parties, and placed the press under control. Public meetings and processions were prohibited except with the consent of the Government.

A plebiscit held in February, 1936, gave an almost unanimous vote in favor of a government proposal for constitutional reform. Thereafter the Government was authorized to call elections of the selection of members of a unicameral National Assembly to replace the Constituent. The 50 members of the first chamber of the National Assembly were selected in elections held in December, 1936. The second chamber is composed of 40 members to be selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions, and from occupational and professional organizations or the cooperative "Töö Liit."

have been established in the past two years under the direction of the authoritarian leaders, and 10 appointed by the Acting President of Estonia.

The National Assembly is scheduled to convene in February, 1937. It will draft a new Constitution or revise the present Constitution, using as a basis a draft prepared by the Government. The form of the future Estonian State system will depend upon the outcome of the work of the above mentioned National Assembly.

The activities of the Estonian political parties were discontinued by Government decree on March 20, 1935. On February 22, 1935 a so-called Patriotic League of Estonia (Isamaalut) was established on the basis of a decision issued by the Minister of the Interior. The Patriotic League seems to represent an attempt on the part of the Government to form a political organization for that part of the population which is in sympathy with the present regime. The League played an important role in the plebiscite in February, 1936, and in the National Assembly first chamber elections in December, 1936.

Parties and leaders under last Parliamentary regime

AGRARIAN PARTY Represented, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners, the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly, favored moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders Konstantin Pats (Acting President and Prime Minister, Honorary Chairman of Party) and August Jurman (Chairman of Party)

SETTLERS PARTY Represented the interests of peasants who had received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders Oskar Koster (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Rudolf Penno (President of the State Assembly), Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly), Johannes Soster and Johannes Zimmermann (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY Formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties, consisted of the four above mentioned groups, Populist group represented business and professional circles in the towns, Labor group represented non socialist working class and radical intellectual circles, Christian Nationalist group represented the church, House Owners group represented the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders Jaan Tonisson (formerly Head of State, formerly President of the State Assembly, Chairman of Party) and Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education, Party leader in State Assembly)

SOCIALIST PARTY Represented working class interests and trade unions, had a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade, affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders August Rei (formerly Head of State, Chairman of Party and Party leader in State Assembly), Leopold Johanson (Vice President of State Assembly) and Oskar Gustavson

RUSSIAN PARTY Represented the interests of the Russian minority.

Leader Ivan Gorshkov (Member of State Assembly)

GERMAN SWEDISH BLOC Represented nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities.

Leaders German Carl Schilling, Swedish Mathias Vesterblom

RADICAL LABOR PARTY Represented most radical socialist views in the country, favored 3rd Internationale.

Leader A. Välimson (Member of State Assembly)

PRESS

Regulations placing the press under Government control were issued on December 18, 1934, and January 19 1935

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Paevalik	Independent	E. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (Prop.) H. Tammer (Ed.)
Revalsche Zeitung Uus Eesti	Organ of German Minority Government controlled	A. de Vnes (Ed.) A. Tupits and H. V. Kukke (Eds.)
Vaba Maa Vestu Dnya Postimees (Tarto Dorpat) Majandusteadet (weekly)	Independent. Organ of Russian minority Government owned	E. Laasman and H. Vellner (Eds.) A. Schulz (Ed.) J. Kitsberg (Ed.)
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (Pub.) Government Bureau of Sta- tistics (Prop.) A. Tooms (Ed.) H. Anto (Ed.)
Kaubandus-Tööstus-Kaja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial, bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (Pub.)
Konjunktuur . (monthly)	Economic and financial	Karl Kornel (Dir.)
Eesti Telegraaf Agentuur	Estonian telegraph agency	

NEWS AGENCY

FINLAND

Capital Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area 147,812 square miles

Population 3,762,026 (1934 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD

Elected February 16, 1931

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Coalition and National Progressive Parties)

Appointed October 6, 1931

Premier

KYOSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1936 (for three years)

Speaker VÄINÖ HÄKKILÄ (Social Democrat)

Parties	In per centage
Social Democratic	83
Agrarian	53
Swedish People's	23
National Coalition	20
Patriotic National Movement	14
National Progressive	7
Small Farmers	1
Popular	1
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Constitutional socialist program constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class, advocates reduction of armaments, adherent of 2d International.

Leaders Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), K. H. Wirkkula, E. Huttunen, A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), K. Jukkonen, J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, Miss Minna Sillanpää (formerly Minister), V. Salovaara and J. Heino *Diet Group* V. Tanner (formerly Premier), M. Pekkala (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Diet Group), H. Aattela, J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Kuusisto, V. Häkkilä, Aino Lehtokoski and O. Reinkainen

AGRARIAN PARTY A centre party representing agricultural interests and opposing both conservatives and socialists, supports the cooperative movement, favors strong national defense

Leaders P. V. Heikkilä (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojarvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Finance), Eemeli Aakula, K. Hautamaki, Kyosti Kallio (Premier) Artturi Leino, E. Nevala, A. Sallinen and V. Vesterinen (Minister of Transport and General Works) *Diet Group* J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Kalliokoski, V. Vesterinen (Vice Chairman of Diet Group) J. Koivuranta, T. N. Vilhunen, E. Karvetti (Secretaries of Diet Group), J. Leppala, J. E. Pilppula, P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Agriculture), L. Kekkonen (Minister of Justice), U. Hanula, V. Venho and A. Kukkoren (Minister of Education)

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY Represents the interests of the Swedish speaking minority, divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority

Leaders Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party), R. Collander (Secretary of Party), Prof. R. Furuhjelm, Prof. Ernest Estlander, P. H. Norrmen and K. F. Nyman *Diet Group* Prof. R. Furuhjelm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), R. Törngren (Secretary of Diet Group) and J. E. Hastbacka

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism

Leaders Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), J. K. Paasikivi (Minister to Sweden), U. V. Halmunen (Secretary of Party Council), Prof. E. J. Linkomies, Dr. J. Järnes, Col. Paavo Taivala, Dr. S. Nevanlinna, Yrjo Lehto (Secretary of Party), K. J. Kalliala and Kaarlo Koskinen. *Diet Group* P. Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. J. Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Honka (Secretary of Diet Group), Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, T. Horelli, V. Kokko and K. Moilanen.

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT Radically nationalist with strong fascist tendencies constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Reino Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiela, E. A. Tuomiavaara, Paavo Rantala and Matti Mäkkimäki. *Diet Group* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), Prof. B. A. Salmiela, Rev. K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group) and Reino Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Diet Group)

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), O. Laine (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman, K. J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), Oskari Mänttäri (formerly Minister of Education) Risto Ryti (Governor of the Bank of Finland), T. M. Kivimäki (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin and Mandi Hannula. *Diet Group* A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Diet Group), A. Inhila (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), H. Kannisto (Secretary of Diet Group) and Mandi Hannula.

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY Represents the interests of small farmers Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties
Leaders E. Yliruusi (Chairman of Party)

POPULAR PARTY Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland
Leaders S. Syvaluoma (Chairman of Party) and B. V. Haanpää (Secretary of Party)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Ed tor, etc
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement	R. G. Kallio (Ed.)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive	Eljas Erkko (Prop. and Ed.)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's	Amos Anderson (Prop. and Ed.)
Kauppalehti	Commercial	Einar Inkero nen (Ed.)
Maaedun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural	Onni Koskitalo (Ed.)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic	Eino Kilpi (Ed.)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's	Fredrik Valros (Ed.)
Uusi Suomi	National Coal. t. on.	S. J. Pentti (Ed.)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive	Jussi Oksanen (Ed.)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coal. t. on.	Antero Lammnen (Ed.)
amulehti (Tampere)	National Progressive	Jaakko Tuomikoski (Ed.)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	National Coalition	C. E. Olin (Ed.)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	Agrarian	Urho Toivola (Ed.)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coal. t. on.	E. Tikkanen (Ed.)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Social Democratic	Arttu Leinonen (Ed.)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coal. t. on.	Jaakko Ikkola (Ed.)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	National Coal. t. on.	A. Aaltonen (Ed.)
Karjala (Viipuri)	Agrarian	O. J. Brummer (Ed.)
Maaansa (Viipuri)	Economic, in Swedish	E. Lappalainen (Ed.)
Mercator (weekly)	Cooperative, agricultural	Amos Anderson (Prop. and Ed.)
Pellervo (weekly)		Nuilo Luukka and Emil Hynnen (Eds.)
Yhteishyva (weekly)	Cooperative	Emil Hockapuu (Ed.)
Bank of Finland Monthly	Economic and financial, in English	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (Ed.)
Bulletin	Political and literary, in Swedish	Ragnar Furuhjelm (Ed.)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary	Rafael Koskimies (Ed.)
Valvoja Aika (monthly)	Economic, in English.	Rex W. Bosley (Ed.)
Finnish Trade Review	Economic in English.	Verner Lundgren (Ed.)
(quarterly)		
Unitas (quarterly)		
NEWS AGENCIES		
Suomen Tietotomisto (STT)	Semi-official	E. A. Berg (Mg. Dir.)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (Mg. Dir.)
Työväen Sanomalehtien		
Tietotomisto (TST)	Social Democratic	Kalle Hautamaki (Mg. Dir.)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,690 square miles

Population: 41,534,933 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUY

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Popular Front — based on coalition of all Left parties, with the exception of the Communists

Appointed June 4, 1936

Premier

LÉON BLUM (Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Elections to October 19, 1936 (one year, re-
newed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: JULES JEANVENEY (Democratic Left)

Group	Representation
Democratic Left	163
Republican Union	57
Democratic and Radical Union	28
Republican, Social and National Action	13
Socialist	15
Communist	2
Belonging to no group	32

Total

Total authorized by law

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Last Elections, April 19, 1936 (for four years)
Re-elections as of October 1936

Speaker: EDOUARD HERRIOT (Radical-Socialist)

Group	Representation
Socialist	147
Radical Socialist and Radical Republican	110
Communists	72
Republican Federation	49
Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals	43
Independent Republicans of So- cial Action and Independen- tist Agrarians	3
Democratic Left and Independen- tist Radicals	34
Socialist and Republican Union	29
Independent Left, Comité Pelle- tan Party, Frontist Party, Party of Proletarian Unity, and Party of the Young Re- public	25
Independent Popular Action	16
Independent Republicans	15
Popular Democrats	11
Independents of the Republican and National Union	5
Belonging to no group	27
Total	618

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political "groups" in the French Parliament are not considered as regular organizations. Nevertheless the rules do not overlook their *de facto* existence and appointment to Committees is made according to proportional representation.

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican Federation. The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. There is also a recently formed group, the Socialist and Republican Union, corresponding to a new party. It includes the "independent" or "dissenting" Socialists, French Socialists and Socialists of France. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. Deputies belonging to no group are called "isolated." If they wish assignment to committees they must make a "declaration of understanding" with one of the existing groups. Those who remain "isolated" do not sit on any committee.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Popular Front* which came into power after the April-May 1936 elections, comprising in the Senate the groups of the Democratic Left and the Socialists and in the Chamber part of the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Union and the Communists. Other new groups, which did not exist in the former legislature, but which cannot be considered exactly as forming a part of the *Popular Front*, but are included in the majority, are in the Chamber, Independent Left (Camille Pelletan Party, the Frontist Party, the Party of Proletarian Unity, and the Party of the Young Republic).

As opposed to the majority, the Opposition is comprised in the Senate by the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, all of which existed in the former legislature, and in the Chamber, by the Republican Federation, the Popular Democrats and a part of the Radical and Radical Socialists, which existed in the former legislature, and the following new parties born of the April-May 1936 elections: Democratic Left and Independent Radical group, Independent Republicans, Independent Republicans of Social Action and Independent Agrarian group, Independent Popular Action, Independents of the Republicans and National Union, and the Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a role similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large comprising the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments, organized nationally, with department federations, evolutionary in policy and intermediary between

the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order, represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament, the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties, also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management, advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption, favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reenforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees, reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' cooperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, has opposed diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and favors reenforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats

Leaders Edouard Herriot (Speaker of the Chamber, Deputy, formerly Premier), *Sénateurs* — Marcel Regnier (formerly Minister of Finance), Henry Roy (formerly Minister of Public Works), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Th Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Premier), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor), C Chautemps (Minister of State without Portfolio), René Renault (formerly Minister of Justice), Maurice Viollette (Minister of State without Portfolio) and Gasnier-Duparc (Minister of the Navy). *Députés* — Yvon Delbos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Louis J Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), Joseph Paganon (formerly Minister of Interior), L Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Commerce), Pierre Cot (Minister of Air), J Mistler (formerly Minister of Education), G Bonnet (formerly Minister of Commerce), Edouard Daladier (Vice Premier and Minister of National Defense and War), François de Tessan (Under-Secretary of State), Marc Rucart (Minister of Justice), Jean Zay (Minister of National Education) and Paul Bastid (Minister of Commerce).

SOCIALIST PARTY Adherent of 2d Internationale, associated with General Labor Confederation under Leon Jouhaux, affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties, faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès, advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism, adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. In *foreign policy*, favors international cooperation but recognizes principle of national defense, supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties, favors good relations with Russia, criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them, advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a military system, opposes budget for

maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate, favors extension of free compulsory secular education, opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes, urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies, favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants, favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants. There is a temporary fusion between the Socialists and Communists under the name of "Front Commun," but it does not affect their respective policies.

Leaders Deputies — Leon Blum (Premier), Vincent Auriol (Minister of Finance), Marx Dormoy (Minister of the Interior), F. Blancho (Under-Secretary of State for the Navy), Marius Moutet (Minister of Colonies), Albert Riviere (Minister of Pensions), Charles Spinasse (Minister of National Economy), Albert Bedouce (Minister of Public Works), Georges Monnet (Minister of Agriculture), J. B. Lebas (Minister of Labor) and M. Jardillier (Minister of Posts and Telegraph). *Senators* — Morizet, Betouille, and Henry Sellier (Minister of Public Health). *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski and Paul Faure (Minister of State without Portfolio).

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION A new party in the Chamber, not yet organized nationally. Composed of elements of the Socialists, French Socialists, Republican Socialists, Socialists of France and Independents. Opportunistic in policy. Lies between the Radicals and Socialists, approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics. In *foreign policy* favors the League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany. In *domestic policy* favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders — Paul Boncour (formerly Premier and member of the Democratic Left party in the Senate). *Deputies* — Eugene Frot (formerly Minister of Interior) and Raymond Patenôtre.

COMMUNIST PARTY The French section of the 3d Internationale, formed by split from Socialists in 1920, well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration, advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization, active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign policy*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders Senator — Marcel Cachin. *Deputies* — Jean Duclos, Renaud Jean, Per, Thorez, André Marty and Vaillant Couturier.

OPOSITION

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief, opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes, opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce and industry, and idea of class struggle, moderately decentralist.

Leaders Senator — Louis Ligner. *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of State without portfolio), Camille Blaisot (formerly Under-Secretary of State), Xavier Vallat and Taittinger.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE Organized in 1920 and reorganized in 1936, on the

bases of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901, represents industrial and commercial middle class, advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In foreign policy, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia, advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In domestic policy, favors secularism with religious freedom, antisocialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services, advocates moderate decentralization of administration, liberal in economic theory, favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures, accepts income and business taxes. Corresponds, in Chamber to the Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals, and in the Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flancin (President of Party, formerly Minister without Portfolio, formerly Premier), *Senators* — Leon Bevard (formerly Minister of Justice), *Deputies* — L. Barret (formerly General Reporter of the Budget) and Paul Renaud (formerly Minister of Finance).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANCAISE Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans, has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized, agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy, anti-parliamentarian and decentralist, for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican, anti-Semitic and anti-foreign, for supremacy of State.

Leaders Outside Parliament: — Charles Maurras and Leon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Center of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST (See party list, page 69)

SOCIALIST PARTY (See party list, page 70)

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION (See party list, page 71)

COMMUNIST (See party list, page 71)

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION (See page 71) Conservative group among supporters among wealthier bourgeoisie, artisans and seafarers of industry and finance, many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation, representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges forms chief elements of the Right Center, among Liberal Popular League (Carbou's accepting republican regime) and other clericals whose political views are weighed religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and socialism. In foreign policy, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations extension, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In domestic policy, advocates increase of army and navy, re-establishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President, opposes extreme

labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation, individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand
Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate

Leaders Louis Marin (former Minister of State without Portfolio), Blaisot, (former Under-Secretary of State), Taittinger, Edouard Soulier and Xavier Vallat

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC A Right Center group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions, represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism, favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government, does not include Royalists or Fascists Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union

Leader Paul Simon (floor leader) and Reille-Soult

New groups born of the 1936 elections

DEMOCRATIC LEFT AND INDEPENDENT RADICAL GROUP Formerly Radical Left, to which have been added certain re-elected Left independents and certain elements of the Left who seceded from the Democratic Alliance (party presided over by M Flandin) *Leaders* de Chappelaine, Adrien Dariac An opposition group, but partisan of "concentration"

INDEPENDENT LEFT (Camille Pelletan Party, the Frontist Party, the Party of Proletarian Unity, and the Party of the Young Republic) An amalgamation of small groups totalling 25 members

CAMILLE PELLETAN PARTY Dissidents from the Radical-Socialist Party, of which it composed an extreme Left wing, founded by M Cudenet These joined the Independent Left formed by M J M Renaitour A party of the majority, but which has only three representatives in the Chamber

PROLETARIAN UNITY Usually called "Pupists" (PUP), comprised of dissident Communists and extremist Socialists, such as MM Chasseigne and Petrus Faure Has only six representatives in the Chamber, attached to the Independent Left A group of the majority

FRONTIST PARTY Composed of extreme Left Radicals, founded by M Bergery with the name of the Social Front Very advanced, but hostile to the Communists A group of the majority, attached to the Independent Left Has only two representatives in the Chamber

PARTY OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC Composed of Christian Socialists adhering to the Popular Front such as M Philippe Serre Has only four representatives in the Chamber, attached to the Independent Left A group of the majority

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS An opposition group founded by M Georges Mandel, and including MM Chiappe, Fernand-Laurent, Ybarregaray and Scapini Also comprises the National Republicans, the former Croix de Feu, etc This group has 15 representatives in the Chamber

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS OF SOCIAL ACTION AND INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN GROUP An opposition group, formed of former elements of the Right Center group formerly known as the Republican and Social group of M Georges Pernot, the former Center Republican group of M Andre Tardieu in the preceding legislature, added to which are certain young and independent elements with a Croix de Feu tendency The section of this group called the Independent Republicans of Social Action have as their leader M Marcel

Herald. That section comprising the Independent Agrarian Group are descendants from M. Dorgères' agrarian movement, and has at its head M. Valéa.

INDEPENDENT POPULAR ACTION A small group composed of elements of the new Alcian Party called the Republican Popular Union, and Socialist Christians. This party has a regional tendency, like its leader M. Michel Walter. An opposition party.

INDEPENDENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND NATIONAL UNION An opposition party, composed of descendants from the Republican Federation and certain Right independents. It has only five representatives in the Chamber, at whose head is M. Domange.

ALLIANCE OF LEFT REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS RADICALS An opposition group, headed by M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, which corresponds to the Left Republican group in the former legislature.

No Group Marquet (formerly Minister of Labor), Fernand Bouisson (formerly speaker of Lower Chamber), and Doriot (formerly active Communist, now leader of a new extra parliamentary group called the French Popular Party).

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber; groups more lasting because the Senate is reinforced by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT Name used for Democratic, Radical and Radical-Socialist Left group. Constitutes almost half of the Senate, corresponding to the Chamber Radical, and Radical-Socialist group.

Leaders: Camille Chauvelin (Minister of State without Portfolio), Maurice Viollette (Minister of State without Portfolio), Alphonse Grimaud-Duparc (Minister of the Navy), Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu Martin (floor leader), Lucien Saint, Justin Godart, Caillaux (former Premier), Henry Berenger, Abr Schrameck, Leon Perret, Albert Sarrat (former Premier), Daniel Vincent, Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate) and Lemire (formerly Minister of Justice).

REPUBLICAN UNION The chief Right Center group, opponents of Radicals and Radical Socialists. Not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Leon Bevârd (formerly Minister of Justice), Francois de Wendel and Guy de Wendel.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION Anti-Socialist Radical Center group, situated to left of Republican Union group.

Leaders: A. Mahieu (formerly Minister of Justice), James Hennessy, Le Troquer, Reynaldo and Paul Jouhaux.

REPUBLICAN, SOCIAL AND NATIONAL ACTION A moderate conservative group, pro-clerical.

Leaders: Louis Loyer, Vercors and General Stahl.

SOCIALIST This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Betouille and Monzat (floor leader).

COMMUNIST Party came into being in January, 1926, following the return of M. Clémamens to the seat left vacant by Pierre Laval.

Leaders: Marcel Cachin and Clémamens.

No Group Comprises 2 members including Pierre Laval (former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Comte de Boissard and M. Jean de Rosnay.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Action Française	Royalist, placed on Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Agence Economique et Financière	Leading French Financial journal, standing agreement with London Financial Times and the New York Journal of Commerce; progressive, Radical-Socialist in line	Robert Bollack (<i>General Dir.</i>)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative, independent, opposes communism and socialism.	Jean Colin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aube Croix	Catholic, popular democratic Catholic, conservative.	Francisque Gay (<i>Dir.</i>) Paul Feron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Guiraud and Abbé Merken (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For Ed.</i>) Gabonau (<i>Dir.</i>) Albert Milhaud (<i>Ed.</i>) Mme Paul Dupay (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical.	
Excelsior	Independent, moderate, without clearly marked political tendency	
Figaro	Conservative right, specializes in Paris news	Lucien Romer (<i>Dir.</i>) Pierre Brissone (<i>Lit. Ed.</i>) Wlad d'Ormesson (<i>For Ed.</i>) L. O. Frossard (<i>Ed.</i>) Marcel Cachin (<i>Dir.</i>) Léon Chavenson (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Bannon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	
Humanité	Communist	
Information	Independent, largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents	
Intranigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative, Republican; large circulation	Jean Faley (<i>Dir.</i>) L. Lazarus and René Delange (<i>Eds.</i>) Léon Bailly (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>)
Jour Journal	Independent; right tendencies	
Journal des Débats	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; semi-official; has large circulation	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent, represents productive industry	C. J. Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative right; National Bloc, Bonapartist tendencies	Désiré Ferry (<i>Dir.</i>) de Nolva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Independent, Republican, moderate, without marked political tendency, favored National Union Cabinet; large circulation, semi-official	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lanzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oeuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Ed.</i>) Geneviève Tabouis (<i>For. Ed.</i>)

FRANCE

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Ordre Paris-Midi	Right Center.	Emile Baré (Ed.)
Paris-Midi	Independent, moderate left center tendency	J. Prouvost (Prop.)
Paris-Sud	Independent, moderate left center tendency, large circulation.	A. Jeune (Dir.) J. Prouvost (Prop.) Pierre Lazareff and Gabriel Perrenx (Eds.)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	A. de Montigny (Ed.)
Petit Journal	Independent, Republican; without marked political tendency, semi-official	Raymond Poincaré (Prop.) A. Lejeune (Dir.) Alfred Mallet (Ed.)
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation. Left Republican tendency; semi-official	Pierre Dupuy (Prop.) M. Etienne Bris (Ed.)
People	Labor Socialist, trade union organ.	Leon Jouhaux (Ed.)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Leon Blum (Dir.) Brache (Ed.)
République	Organ of right wing of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists, opposed to Popular Front, anti-communist.	Emile Roche (Dir.) P. Domenique (Ed.)
Temps	Independent, semi-official moderate liberal republican policy; controlled by Steel trust, literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (Drs.) de Marts, Roland (Eds.)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (Ed.)
La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux)	Republican Radical Socialist.	Arner (Dir.)
Petite Gironde	Moderate Republican (center)	R. Chapon (Prop.)
Echo du Nord (Lille)	Republican.	Dubar (Ed.)
Nouvelliste de Lyon . . . (Lyon)	Independent Conservative; formerly royalist.	Regis Rambaud (Dir.)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican, Radical.	L. Delaroche (Dir.)
Petit Marseillais (Marseille)	Moderate Republican (center)	G. Bourassa (Dir.)
Petit Provençal (Marseille)	Radical Socialist tendency	V. Delpuech (Dir.)
France de l'Est (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany	Senator Jourdan (Pol. Dir.)
Est Républicain (Nancy)	Republican.	Rene Menier (Ed.)
Phare de la Loire (Nantes)	Republican democratic.	Portas (Dir.)
Éclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Leon Garibaldi (Prop.)
Ouest Éclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (Dir.)
Journal de Roscoff (Roscoff)	Moderate Republican.	Jean Lafond (Dir.)
Des Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican, radical, large circulation in Alsace.	Anatole Quiller (Prop.)
Democrite de Toulouse . . . (Toulouse)	Organ of Radical Socialist Party, the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	Maurice Sarrant (Prop.) Pierre Huc (Dir.) de Tessan (Ed.)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican, independent conservative, Catholic; royalist tendency	Gaston Goëze (Ed.)
L'Assiette (weekly)	Center paper; anti-communist tendency.	Alfred Fabre-Luce (Dir.)
Candido (weekly)	Independent, political and literary.	Pierre Gaxotte (Ed.)
Comœdia (weekly)	Theater, art and literature.	M. Kergall (Dir.) Gabriel Bouvet (Ed.)

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Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political devoted largely to questions of foreign policy, independent, liberal, with radical tendency	Mme Madeleine le Verner (Dir.)
Gringoire (weekly)	Independent moderate, political and literary	de Carbuccia (Dir.)
Je Suis Partout (weekly)	Republican national	Pierre Garotte (Ed.)
La Flèche (weekly)	Anti-trust paper	Gaston Bergery (Dir.)
L'Economiste Français (weekly)	Economic	André Lessé (Dir.)
L'Emancipation Nationale (weekly)	Organ of French Popular Party, anti-fascist	Payen (Ed.)
L'Exportateur Français (bi-monthly)	Important commercial and industrial review	Jacques Donot (Dir.)
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left	Armand Touche (Dir.)
Marianne (weekly)	Independent left, political and literary	George Bons (Ed.)
Journal des Economistes (weekly)	Economic	Emmanuel Berl (Dir.)
Mercure de France (weekly)	Literary and political	Albert Aupetit and Germaine Martin (Dir.)
Revue de France (weekly)	Moderate Republican	Edouard Payen (Ed.)
Revue Bleue (bi-monthly)	Political and literary, objective and independent	George Duhamel (Ed.)
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly)	Right Center	de Carbuccia (Prop.)
Revue des Deux Mondes (bi-monthly)	Conservative	Marcel Prevost (Ed.)
Revue Mondiale (bi-monthly)	Independent devoted to foreign affairs	Paul Gaultier (Dir.)
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly)	Royalist	Lucien Maury (Ed.)
Revue Hebdomadaire (bi-monthly)	Conservative	Comte de Fels (Prop.)
Affaires Étrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs	Rene Doumic (Ed.)
Chronologie Politique Internationale (monthly)	Chronology of political events in all countries	Rene Pinon (Pol. Ed.)
Monde Slave (monthly)	Affairs of the Slavonic nations	Louis-Jean Finot (Dir.)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent, Republican	Gustave Babin (Ed.)
Revue d'Economie Politique (quarterly)	Economic and financial	Henri Massis (Ed.)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Agence Fournier	Financial and political, independent	Roger Degroot (Dir.)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency, semi-official connections in France, affiliated with Associated Press Reuters D.N.B. group	Charles Houssaye (Gen. Mgr.)
Agence Information	Political and financial, independent.	L. Chavennon (Dir.)
Agence Radio	Political and financial, independent	Manus Gabion (Dir.)

GERMANY

Capital Berlin

Area 181,699 square miles (land area)

Population 66,030,000 (1935 estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLPH HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Election of November 12, 1933

President HERMANN W GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members . . .	740
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There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8% of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99% of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the regime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to that of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows "Yes" 38,363,195, (88.1 percent of votes cast), "No" 4,294,727, (9.8 percent of votes cast), invalid 872,310, (2 percent of votes cast).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis) The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) is an integral part of the party organization. In domestic policy the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity, non Aryans,

with minor exceptions, cannot be members of the civil service or serve as journalists, and the number of them in the professions is limited. The economic system is being reformed giving wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade unions and employers unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large percentage of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In foreign policy the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State. Today the party defines its policy as one of "peace in honor and equal rights."

Leaders Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Federal Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Hermann W. Goering (Premier of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Federal Minister of the Interior), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Federal Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Federal Minister of Agriculture), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Baron Kuno von Eltz-Ruebenach (Minister of Transportation), Hans Kerrl (Minister for Church Affairs), Dr. Hans Frank (Minister without Portfolio), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organisatory Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Organization) and Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with present regime Franz von Papen (Minister Extraordinary, sent on special mission to Austria, one of the two non-Nazi members of present Reichstag), Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics), General Werner von Blomberg (Federal Minister of War), Baron von Neurath (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance).

Parties and Leaders under former regime

All German political parties with the exception of the National Socialists have been dissolved, and most of the former leaders are now in exile, prison or retirement. New parties are not permitted to be formed. The most important of the old parties, with their former leaders, were the following:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Had a moderate constitutional, state socialist program.

Leaders Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Friedrich Stampfer, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior) and Otto Wels (Chairman of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY The German section of the 3d International.

Leaders Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmeli and Clara Zetkin.

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic) Represented the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck.

Leaders Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior), Dr.

GERMANY

Heinrich Bruning (formerly Chancellor), Dr Adam Stegerwald (formerly Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Prelate Dr Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party)

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY Nationalistic and monarchistic tendencies

Leaders Dr Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party, non Nazi member of present Reichstag), Dr Ernst Oberfohren (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport)

PEOPLE'S PARTY Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party, represented large industrial interests

Leaders Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr)

STATE PARTY Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party

Leaders Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr Karl Petersen, Dr Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior) and Dr Gustav Stolper

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The press in Germany has been "coordinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliation other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung .	Financial.	Dr Richard Jugler (Ed.)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger		Fritz Lucke (Ed.)
Berliner Tageblatt		Erich Schwarzer (Ed.)
Das Schwarze Korps	Organ of the S.S.	Schwarz von Berk (Ed.)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Dr Karl Siles (Ed.)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung		
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Germania	Catholic.	Dr Walter Hagemann (Ed.)
Kölner Volkszeitung (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (Ed.)
Kölner Zeitung (Cologne)		Dr Alfred Neven DuMont (Prop.)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)		Dr Johann Schafer (Ed.)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt (Hamburg)		Frankfurter Societats Druckerei G.m.b.H. (Pub.)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Rudolf Kircher (Ed.)
Hamburger Nachrichten (Hamburg)		Dr Sven von Müller (Ed.)
Hamburger Tageblatt (Hamburg)		
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (Pub.)
Völkischer Beobachter (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party	Richard Breitburg (Ed.)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr Hermann Hartmeyer (Prop.)
		Fritz Rosberg (Ed.)
		Hermann Okraus (Ed.)
		Dr Erich Hohenstaufen (Ed.)
		Franz Eberhardt G.m.b.H. (Pub.)
		Alois Rosenberg (Ed.)
		Dr Franz Reuter (Ed.)

Name of Paper	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Der Stürmer (weekly)	Anti-Semitic organ	Jubus Streicher (Ed.)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly)		Heinrich von Gleichen (Ed.)
Berliner Monatshefte (monthly)	Study of war origins	Dr. Alfred von Wegele (Ed.)
Europäische Revue (monthly)	Foreign politics	Prinz Carl Anton Rohan (Pub.)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic	Dr. Joachim Moras (Ed.)
Ost Europa (monthly)	Study of Eastern European questions	Prof. Carl Muth (Ed.)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik	Geographical	Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch (Ed.)
Zeitschrift für Politik		Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (Ed.)
		Richard Schmidt and Wilhelm Ziegler (Eds.)

Some former editors of German papers having left the country are publishing papers and periodicals in areas outside of Germany

Die Sammlung (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Liberal literary and political monthly	Quendo Verlag (Prop.)
Grenzbote (Bratislava)	Daily except Monday, organ of emigres in Czechoslovakia	Klaus Mann (Ed.)
Das Neue Tage-Buch	Political and literary weekly	Eugen Engyeli (Ed.)
Vorwärts (Prague)	Claims large secret circulation in Germany	Leopold Schwarzschild (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuter group	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G.m.b.H. (Pub.)
		Dr. Otto Mejer (Director General)

GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 46,681,000 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936, on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November 1935

Prime Minister

STANLEY BALDWIN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: LORD HAILSHAM (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	517
Liberal	56
Liberal National	12
Labor	16
National Labor	6
National	8
Independent	5
Politics not stated including Archbishops and Bishops	126
Minors (not seated)	26
Total	772

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	383
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	33
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	9
Independent Nationals	4
	429

Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: Government — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 297,131; National Labor 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,706. Opposition — Labor 8,325,941; Independent Labor 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

P _o t _o Opposition	Rep. & others on
Labor (Clement R. Attlee) and Independent Labor (James Maxton)	161
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	20
Independent	4
Communist	1
	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>186</u>
	<u>615</u>

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the formation of the National Government and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

The various parties supporting the Government do not differ essentially in policy, they continue to cooperate for the purposes for which the Government was set up, namely, the restoration and maintenance of prosperity. The Cabinet consists of 22 members, of whom 16 are Conservatives, 4 Liberal National, and 2 National Labor. In July, 1935, Mr. Stanley Baldwin succeeded Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, and in November 1935 he appealed to the country for a renewal of confidence. The National Government was returned into office with a majority of approximately 250.

The following aspects of the Government's policy were emphasized in the King's speech of November 3rd, 1936, at the opening of Parliament. In foreign affairs the policy of the Government continues to be based upon membership in the League of Nations, and they have already made known at Geneva their proposals for the improved working and wider authority of the League. They will persist in their efforts to bring about the meeting of the five powers, signatories of the Treaty of Locarno. In regard to naval armaments they will urge that the Treaty signed in London on March 25th, 1936, should form the basis of an international agreement to which the naval powers would eventually become parties. In regard to the Spanish civil war they will maintain the international agreement for non intervention. In regard to Egypt, the Treaty of Alliance will be ratified. The work of strengthening the defense forces is being pressed on with the utmost energy and is now making rapid progress. The Government will "lose no opportunity of promoting general international appeasement and the limitation of expenditure on armaments which would naturally follow upon such an improvement of relations." In domestic affairs "the Government will continue to foster industrial activity at home and maintain their efforts to promote the freer exchange of goods throughout the world." The Government proposes to examine the position of the shipping industry with a view to securing the maintenance of an adequate mercantile marine, to reorganize the coal industry and unify coal royalties under national control, to develop home agriculture and fisheries. Legislation will be introduced to deal more effectively with persons or organizations disturbing the public peace. Laws relating to the condition of work in factories will be maintained and consolidated, the improvement of the physical condition of the nation, especially the younger members of the community, and the replacement of slum dwellings and the relief of overcrowding will be undertaken. Medical care for young persons and the extension to people of limited incomes of voluntary insurance for the purpose of pensions will be provided by legisla-

tion, as well as a reduction of the age limit for pensions to blind persons (See also policy of Conservative Party)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Likevise called the Unionist Party, forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government, successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries, opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions, opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the League of Nations and firm adherence to British obligations as a signatory to the League Covenant, supports the World Court, favors disarmament movement provided it is secured by international agreement, supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes, on war debts holds to the principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates closer Empire coöperation by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions, recommends gradual extension of self-government in India in accordance with the terms of the Government of India Act recently passed; development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories, stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors stability of national finance combined with limited expenditure on schemes of constructive development, the reduction of taxation, the protection of industries by means of a tariff, assistance to and protection of agriculture, better marketing and production with restriction of imports, secure market and better prices for the home producer, and safeguards for the consumer, extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, in acquisition of small holdings, coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers, improvement of housing conditions, slum clearance and new methods of construction to relieve shortage, old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, reform of House of Lords. During the period of the National Government there has been no new declaration of Conservative Policy.

Leaders Stanley Baldwin (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Lord Halifax (Lord Chancellor), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Lord Halifax (Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords), A Duff Cooper (Secretary for War), Viscount Swinton (formerly Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, Secretary for Air), Lord Zetland (Secretary for India), Sir Samuel Hoare (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Thomas Inskip (Minister for Coordination of Defence), W E Elliot (Secretary of State for Scotland), Oliver Stanley (President of the Board of Education), Sir Kingsley Wood (Minister of Health), W G A Ormsby-Gore (Secretary for the Colonies), W S Morrison (Minister of Agriculture), Earl Stanhope (First Commissioner of Works), Capt. H D R Margesson (Chief Government Whip), Douglas H Hacking (Chairman of Party Organization), Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir John Gilmour, the Marquess of Londonderry, Winston Churchill, Sir Robert Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of

party views Has 33 members of House of Commons of whom 4 are members of the Cabinet and 3 are junior ministers Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel had gone into opposition

Leaders Sir John Simon (Home Secretary), Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), Ernest Brown (Minister of Labor), L. Hore Belisha (Minister of Transport), E. L. Burgin (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade), G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health), Lord Hutchison of Montrose (Postmaster General), Viscount Wimborne (Chairman of Party) and James Blundell (Chief Whip)

NATIONAL LABOR The National Labor group was originally formed of those Labor Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government Its policy is to strengthen the Government and to ensure that it receives the support of Labor views and traditions, to ensure that Labor ideals play their part in the councils of the Government and of Parliament, to maintain evolutionary democracy in politics and economics

Leaders Ramsay MacDonald (Lord President of the Council), Malcolm MacDonald (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), and Earl de la Warr (Chairman of Group)

Parties Opposing the Government

LABOR PARTY Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and cooperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates, also has an agreement with the Cooperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in cooperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies According to its election manifesto, October 1935, the Labor Party's policies are in *foreign policy* to seek wholehearted cooperation with the League of Nations and with all states outside the League which desire peace, efficient maintenance of such defense forces as are necessary and consistent with League membership, desires large reductions by international agreement in naval and military forces and the abolition of the private manufacture of and trade in arms, desires complete abolition of all national air forces and effective international control of civil aviation and creation of an international air police force, would seek international cooperation in economic and industrial questions, would remove economic causes of war through equitable arrangements for access to markets, the international control of sources of supply of raw materials, and the extension of the mandates system for colonial territories In *imperial policy*, favors self-government for India which would have the status of a self governing Dominion, safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education, the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants In *domestic policy* it proposes public ownership of banking, coal industry, transport, electricity, iron and steel, cotton, and land, would amend industrial legislation so as to secure reasonable hours and conditions of employment and adequate compensation for accidents, would restore the freedom of trade unions lost

through the 1927 Act and would repeal taxes recently imposed on co-operative societies, proposes national planning to eliminate distressed areas and to re-absorb unemployed, would abolish the means tests in unemployment relief, would raise the school leaving age and provide adequate maintenance allowances, would develop health services and extend old age pensions scheme, would provide healthy homes at reasonable rents until the needs of the nation are fully met, advocates abolition of House of Lords and reform of House of Commons procedure

Leaders Clement R. Attlee (Leader), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sidney Webb, M.P.), Lord Ponsonby, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Hugh Dalton, Susan Lawrence, J. S. Middleton (Secretary of Party), George Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps, G. D. H. Cole and Harold Laski. The last three named head a group which favors more strenuous application of socialism than Labor Party is prepared to adopt

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time"

Leaders James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern, A. Buchanan and Campbell Stephen

LIBERAL PARTY Successor to Whig Party The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election According to its election manifesto, October 1935, its policies are in *foreign policy* to support and strengthen the League of Nations and maintain sufficient defense forces for needs of the times, would curtail expenditures, particularly on armaments, advocates strict control of manufacture and sale of armaments to eliminate the private profit motive, would rid commerce of the hindrances that come from tariffs, quotas, subsidies, and unstable currencies to restore prosperity and a more tranquil world In *domestic policy* advocates employment of idle capital and idle labour on public works, would carry out its published plans dealing with the organization of industry and the status of the worker, public ownership of land, development of agriculture, reform of the coal industry, and raising of the school leaving age, would revise the electoral system by adopting proportional representation

Leaders Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader), Sir Herbert Samuel, David Lloyd George, Lord Crewe, Sir Francis Acland, Lord Lothian, Isaac Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, Graham White and Ramsay Muir

COMMUNIST PARTY In the 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) to the House of Commons

Leader Harry Pollitt (Secretary of Party)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent, Conservative, Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (Controlling shareholder) G. Gilliat and A. Christiansen (Eds.)
Daily Herald	Labor	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (Props.) W. H. Stevenson (Ed.)

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Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Daily Mail	Unionist	Viscount Rothermere (Controlling shareholder) (Assoc News papers, Ltd.) (Prop)
Daily Telegraph	Independent Conservative	A L Cranfield (Ed) Lord Camrose Lord Kemsley and Lord Iliffe (Controlling shareholders)
Daily Worker	Communist	Arthur E Watson (Ed) British section of the 3d Internationale (Pub)
Evening News	Independent, Conservative tendency	Viscount Rothermere (Controlling shareholder) (Assoc News papers Ltd) (Prop)
Evening Standard	Independent, Conservative tendency, Imperialist	Frank FitzHugh (Ed) Lord Beaverbrook (Controlling shareholder)
Financial News	Independent	P Cudlipp (Ed) Financial Newspaper Proprietors Ltd (Prop)
Financial Times	Independent	Eyre & Spottiswoode (Controlling shareholders)
Morning Post	Conservative, (Right Wing)	O R Hobson (Ed) Lord Camrose (Controlling interest)
News Chronicle	Liberal, Samuelite	D S T Hunter (Ed) Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates (Chairman)
Star (evening)	Liberal, Samuelite	H A Gwynne (Ed) News and Westminster, Ltd (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd (Inveresk interests) (Props)
Times	Very influential independent, moderate Conservative, supports any Government so far as possible, correspondence from men of all parties	Gerald Barry (Ed) Cadbury interests (Quaker) (Props)
Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Unionist	R J Cruikshank (Ed)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal	Major J J Astor J Walter (Controlling shareholders)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative	Geoffrey Dawson (Ed)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative	
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	L W Record (Ed)
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative	S Oddy (Ed)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal, influential newspaper well informed on foreign affairs	J A Sandbrook (Ed)
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative	Arthur H Mann (Ed)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent	John Macleay (Ed)
		All ed Newspapers Lord Camrose (Controlling shareholder)
		A Nicol (Ed)
		W P Crozier (Ed)
		F T Souden (Ed)
		James L Palmer (Ed)

GREAT BRITAIN

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Ed., or, etc
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) John Oakley (Ed.)
Sheffield Independent (Sheffield)	Liberal.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) F. K. Gardner (Mg. Ed.) John Moffat (Ed.)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Unionist.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) W. Vetch (Mg. Ed.)
Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Unionist.	John Ritchie & Co (Controlling shareholder) George A. Waters (Ed.)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) D. R. Anderson (Mg. Ed.) George Outram & Co., Ltd. (Controlling shareholder) Sir Robert Bruce (Ed.) James Henderson (Mg. Dir.) W. H. McKee (Ed.) F. M. Adams (Ed.)
Daily Record and Glasgow Evening News (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) D. R. Anderson (Mg. Ed.) George Outram & Co., Ltd. (Controlling shareholder) Sir Robert Bruce (Ed.) James Henderson (Mg. Dir.) W. H. McKee (Ed.) F. M. Adams (Ed.)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative, moderate.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) D. R. Anderson (Mg. Ed.) George Outram & Co., Ltd. (Controlling shareholder) Sir Robert Bruce (Ed.) James Henderson (Mg. Dir.) W. H. McKee (Ed.) F. M. Adams (Ed.)
Belfast News Letter (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) D. R. Anderson (Mg. Ed.) George Outram & Co., Ltd. (Controlling shareholder) Sir Robert Bruce (Ed.) James Henderson (Mg. Dir.) W. H. McKee (Ed.) F. M. Adams (Ed.)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Allied Newspapers Lord Cam- rose (Controlling shareholder) D. R. Anderson (Mg. Ed.) George Outram & Co., Ltd. (Controlling shareholder) Sir Robert Bruce (Ed.) James Henderson (Mg. Dir.) W. H. McKee (Ed.) F. M. Adams (Ed.)
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Lib- eral, favors free trade, more financial and status- tical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Propre- tors Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure edi- torial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (Ed.) H. T. Montague Bell (Ed.)
Great Britain and the East (weekly)	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	H. Lockett (Ed.)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	Kingsley Martin (Ed.)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent, radical, with Labor tendency	Viscount Astor (Controlling shareholder) J. L. Gammie (Ed.)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent, Conservative, influential.	S. R. Elliott (Ed.)
Reynolds (weekly)	Cooperative.	H. Warner Allen (Ed.)
Saturday Review (weekly)	Imperialist, supported by Lady Houston.	H. Wilson Harris (Ed.)
Spectator (weekly)	Non partisan, Conservative tendency	Patrick Fitzgerald (Ed.)
Statue (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Viscount Rothermere (Control- ling shareholder)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent, Imperialist.	W. McWhirter (Ed.)
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent, Conservative.	Lord Beaverbrook (Controlling shareholder)
Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	J. R. Gordon (Ed.)
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent, Conservative tendency, influential.	Isidore Ostrer (Prop.) R. J. Minney (Ed.)
Times Weekly Edition Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent, Conservative.	Lord Camrose (Controlling share- holder) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (Prop.)
Independent international af- fairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (Pub.)	
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	W. W. Hadley (Ed.) J. E. 'Cleves (Ed.) Hugh Latimer (Ed.) Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (Eds.)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
English Review (monthly)	Conservative	Douglas Jerrold (Ed.)
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	Frederick Hammond (Ed.)
Labour Magazine (monthly)	Labor	National Council of Labour (Pub.)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	C. R. S. Hains (Ed.)
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial	Royal Empire Society (Pub.)
International Affairs (bi-monthly)	Independent, international re- lations	Edward Salmon (Ed.)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic	Royal Institute of International Affairs (Pub.)
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	Royal Economic Society (Pub.)
Political Review (quarterly)	Conservative	J. M. Keynes and D. H. Mac- gregor (Eds.)
Quarterly Review	Political and general	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (Eds.)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	Conservative Central Office (Pub.)
		Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (Eds.)
		John Dove (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (Press)
Central News, Ltd	Independent.	Herbert Bailey (Mg. Ed.)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (Mg. Dir.)
Press Assn., Ltd	Independent.	R. F. Church (News Ed.)
Reuters, Ltd	International, affiliated with the Associated Press- Havas-D N B group	Wilfred King (Ch. and Mg. Dir.)
		Philip E. Burn (Ed.)
		H. Robbins (Gen. Mgr.)
		H. Martin (Ed.)
		Sir Rodenck Jones (Ch. and Mg. Dir.)
		Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (Ed.)

GREECE

Capital Athens

Area 50,270 square miles

Population 6,750,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as
the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on
March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on
October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The
King returned to Greece and resumed his
rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Non-Partisan "Amnesty" Cabinet
Reorganized August 5, 1936

Premier

JOHN METAXAS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. The deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venzelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. Since that date all laws have been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties have been abolished. Premier Metaxas has stated that parliamentary government has gone forever and that Greece will be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified to meet Greek requirements.

Premier Metaxas is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Air. He is assisted by C. Zavitsianos (Vice-President of the Council), Mayakos (Minister of Interior), G. Logothetis (Minister of Justice), G. Kynacos (Minister of Agriculture), Al. Koryzis (Minister of Public Assistance), C. Georgacopoulos (Minister of Public Instruction), A. Oeconomou (Minister of Communications) and A. Hadzikynacos (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

As all political parties have been abolished and strict press supervision and censorship instituted, all publications support the government.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Acropolis	N Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Athenaica Nea	Dem Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem Lambrakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthros	Dem Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheria Gnomi (morning)	C Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Ethnik (morning)	J D Kok nakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	G Tziraxopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hellenikon Mellon	Sp K Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hentia (evening)	N P Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kathimerini	A and K Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Messager d'Athènes (in French)	G A Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prota	Jane Z Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos	St J Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	N Kran otaki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos (Patras)	D Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Progres (in French) (Salonica)	C D Frangopoulos and E Tsellep i (<i>Eds.</i>)
Makedonia (Salonica)	Y Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phos (Salonica)	S E Modano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	P Levantis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ergasia (weekly)	N Sifacat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nea Imera (weekly)	Dem Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Neos Kosmos (weekly)	A I Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
	J Holkokondylis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	A Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B Veksel s (<i>Mgr Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Sp K Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital Guatemala
Area 45,452 square miles
Population 7,24,393 (1934 estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)

Assumed office February 14, 1931 On July 10, 1935, Constituent Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

President Luis F. Mendizabal (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members

76

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals, favors cooperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel, advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements, opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Manuel Franco and Mariano Trabanino.

LIBERAL PARTY In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist, advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults, opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection.

Leaders Dr. Jose Maria Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adnan Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera and Lic. Bernardo Alvarez T.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries, non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor-unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers, adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders Manuel Cobos Batres and Federico Castañeda Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor &c.
Diano de Centro-América	Official gazette, founded 1882.	Government (Prop.)
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (Eds.)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progress ve.	Carlos Enrique Larrainedo (Ed.)
Nuestro Díaro	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Ariles (Eds.)

HAITI

Capital Port-au Prince
Area 10,204 square miles
Population 2,650,000 (1933 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from May 15, 1936

Cabinet

Personal Followers of President Vincent
Appointed October 10, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936,
to take office January 15, 1937, for six-year term

LOWER CHAMBER Chambre des Députés

Entire new Chamber elected on September 6, 1936,
to take office January 15, 1937, for four-year term

President: Louis S. ZEPHIRIN

President: DUMARSAIS ESTIME

Number of members

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During the last two years there has been no cleavage in political life along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere, in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance. The present government is a highly personal one, with all executive and legislative office holders pronounced "Vincent men."

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Haiti-Journal	Semi-official government paper	Charles Moravia (Ed.)
L'Action National	Semi-official government paper.	Julio J. P. Audain (Ed.)
Le Matin	Conservative, pro-Vincent.	Clement Magloire (Prop. and Ed.)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Vincent	E. G. Chauvet (Prop.)
L'Action Radicale (Aux Cayes)	Pro-Vincent	J. Emmanuel Theard (Ed.)
Les Annales Capoises (Cap Haïtien)	Pro-Vincent	Carmelus B. Bessanthe (Prop.)
Le Temps (bi weekly)	Conservative, pro-Vincent.	Charles Moravia (Ed.)

HONDURAS

Capital Tegucigalpa

Area 44,273 square miles

Population about 96 68, (1933, estimate)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARIAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932, assumed office February 1, 1933, for four-year term, extended in 1936 for a further six years

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until December 4, 1942

President, ANTONIO C RIVERA (Nationalist)

Number of members (all Nationalists)

59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936 and took effect on April 15, 1936 It extended the present term of office of the President and Vice President of the Republic to January 1, 1943 The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period The new Constitution establishes a six year term for the President, Vice President and all deputies in Congress The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942 The first election under the new Constitution will take place on the last Sunday of October, 1942 The Parliament is now entirely nationalist.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues") This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members

Leaders Gen. Tiburcio Carias A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (formerly Secretary of the Treasury, Minister at Washington), Dr Miguel Paz Baraona (formerly Minister at Paris, formerly President of the Republic), Dr J M Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martinez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of Government), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War), Dr Antonio Bermudez (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Jose Maria Albir (Private Secretary to the President)

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds") This Party now constitutes the opposition Neither party in Honduras has a well defined program

Leaders Dr Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen Santiago Meza Calix (formerly President of Parliament), Dr Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr Angel Zuñiga Huete (formerly candidate for President), Dr Jacinto A Meza, Salomon Bueso and Ing Abraham Bueso

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor, etc
Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderon (Prop and Ed)
Epoca	Nationalist	Fernando Zepeda (Ed)
Gaceta	Official organ	The Government (Prop)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic	María Ribas (Ed)
Diario del Norte (La Ceiba)	Independent, liberal	Juan Fernandez V (Ed)
Diario Commercial (San Pedro Sula)	Independent	Cia Editorial de Honduras (Prop)
El Norte (San Pedro Sula)	Nationalist	Antonio Ochoa Alcantara (Ed)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa Hon- dureña	Independent.	Mariano Bertrand Anduray (Pres)
Asociacion Nacional de Cro- nistas	Independent	Jorge Fidel Duron (Pres)

HUNGARY

Capital Budapest
 Area 35,673 square miles
 Population 8,963,333 (1936 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY
 Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

National Union Party
 Appointed October 12, 1936

Premier

DR. KÁLMÁN DE DARÁNYI (National Union Party)
 Assumed office October 12, 1936

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Félszab.)

Constituted January 1927 (for one year,
 to be renewed after first year)

Speaker COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZE-
 CHERNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 37; elected by public organizations and institutions, 36; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; Vacancies, 11; total, 252.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőszab.)

Elected April 1, 1933, (for five years)

Speaker DR. ALEXANDER SZTRANY-
 AVÉZÉK (National Union Party)

Party	Representation
National Union	166
Independent Agrarian	25
Christian Social Economic	14
Social Democratic	11
Liberal Opposition	4
Democrat	2
National Socialist	2
Christian Opposition	2
Agrarian Opposition	1
Kossuth Party	1
Non-partisan	16
Vacancy	1
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY Successor of United Party, comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties, represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but supports existing form of government, is now officially uncommitted on

the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question, supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations, brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy, introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils, favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. Follows a *foreign policy* based on the Rome Agreements and aimed at recognition of Hungary's military equality, at an improvement in the treatment of minorities in the 'Succession States,' and at the revision by all peaceful means of the treaty of Trianon.

Leaders Kalman de Daranyi (Premier, and Minister of Agriculture) Bela Ivady (President of Party), Kalman Kanya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Nicholas Kozma (Minister of Interior), Geza Bornemisza (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Prof. Valentin Homan (Minister of Education), Andrew Lazar (Minister of Justice), Tibamer Fabinyi (Minister of Finance), William Roder (Minister of National Defense) John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Alexander Sztranyavszky (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY Represents middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the Karolyi government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy, simplification of administration and introduction of the secret ballot. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy. In 1936 the Hungarian Populist Party under Monsignor Grieger dissolved as an independent group and united with the Agrarians to form a larger party with a monarchist program.

Leaders Tibor Eckhardt and Monsignor Grieger

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY Sometimes called "Zichy Party", has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies, Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings, supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders Count John Zichy and Dr. Alexander Ernszt (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare)

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Represents industrial workers, and cooperates with middle class democrats and liberals, has a moderate constitutional socialist program, affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leaders Charles Peyer and Alexander Propper

LIBERAL OPPOSITION Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests

Leader Dr. Charles Rassay

LEGITIMISTS Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

Leaders Count Anthony Sigray and Margrave George Pallavicini

HUNGARY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Esti Ujsag	Pro-Government.	Kalman Hubay (Ed.)
Az Est	Liberal.	Dr Emery Salomonsky (Ed.)
Budapesti Hirlap	Pro-Government, semi-official.	John Bokay (Ed.)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition	Dr Charles Rassay (Ed.)
Frisz Ujsag	Liberal.	Sigmund Lanyi (Ed.)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government.	Kalman Hubay (Ed.)
Kis Ujsag	Independent, popular	Eugene Levi (Ed.)
Magyar Hirlap	Independent, radical.	Ernest Friedmann (Ed.)
Magyarlorszag	Liberal, same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Asztal</i>	Ernest Nihalyfi (Ed.)
Magyarság	Opposition, Christian conservative, legitimist	Alexander Petso (Ed.)
Nemzeti Ujsag	Independent, Legitimist, Catholic.	Dr Ladislaus Toth (Ed.)
Nepszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic), influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	John Esztergalyos (Ed.)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary, conservative.	Francis Bonitz (Ed.)
8 Orosz Ujsag	Opposition, conservative.	Count Andras Bethlen (Ed.)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government, liberal, in German.	Joseph Venz (Ed.)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal, independent.	Dr D Kiss (For Ed.)
Pesti Naplo	Moderate opposition, liberal.	Oto Legrady (Prop.)
Uj Magyarorszag	Pro-Government, anti-semitic.	Alexander Mester (Ed.)
Uj Nemzedek	Independent, Legitimist, Catholic, conservative.	Dr Stephen Vilostay (Ed.)
Ujsag	Legitimist, liberal.	Dr Bela Ágai (Ed.)
Kortelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (Ed.)
Nemzetui Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szortey (Ed.)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Geza vonovich (Ed.)
Kozgazdasagi Szemle (monthly)	Economic.	Dr Farkas Heller (Ed.)
Magyar Kozgazdasagg (weekly)	Economic.	Lajos Tábori (Ed.)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (Pres.)
Magyar Kultpolitika	Foreign affairs, political, and economic.	Dr Julius Pekar (Ed.)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary In French.	Georges Ottlik (Dir.)
Hungarian Quarterly . (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary In English.	George Ottlik (Dir.)
NEWS AGENCY		
Magyar Távirati Iroda . . .	Semi-official news agency	Frances Zimmer (Ed.)

ICELAND

Capital Reykjavik
Area 39,709 square miles
Population 108,861 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870, ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses JÓN BALDVINSSON (Socialist)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

Election of June 24 1934

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of June 24 1934

Speaker EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive) Speaker JORUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Nationalist	6	Nationalist	14
Progressive	6	Progressive	11
Socialist	3	Socialist	7
Farmers	1	Farmers	1
Total	16	Total	33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources

Leaders Magnus Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Ólafur Thors (M P)

PROGRESSIVE PARTY Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly cooperation on an extended scale

Leaders Hermann Jonasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jonsson (Minister of Finance) and Jonas Jonsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education)

SOCIALIST PARTY Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.
Leaders Hedinn Valdimarsson (M P), Jon Baldvinsson (Speaker of Parliament) and Haraldur Gudmundsson (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works)

FARMERS PARTY Advocates general improvement in farming Separated from the Progressive Party which is now allied with the Socialists

Leaders Thorsteinn Brnem (M P, formerly Minister of Education) and Jon Jonasson (M P)

PRESS

All papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Athþýðublaðid	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (Ed.)
Framsókn	Progressive.	Jon Jónasson (Ed.)
Morgunblaðid	Nationalist.	Jon Kjartansson and Valur Stefansson (Eds.)
Nýra Dagsblaðid	Progressive.	Thorsteinn Thorsteinsson (Ed.)
Vísir	Nationalist.	Páll S. Þengilsensson (Ed.)
Istafold-Vörður (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jon Kjartansson and Valur Stefansson (Eds.)
Tímarit (weekly)	Progressive.	Göði Gudmundsson (Ed.)
Verlakartablaðið (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (Prop.)

INDIA

Winter Capital New Delhi

Summer Capital Simla

Area: 1,808,679 square miles (British India — 1,096,171, Indian States — 712,508)

Population 352,837,778 (British India — 271,526,933, Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 census)

King-Emperor

H. M. GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Born in 1895; proclaimed Emperor of India December 14, 1936

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

Viceroy's Executive Council

The Viceroy's Council consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Railways Department (the Commerce Member); Education, Health and Lands Department; and Industries and Labor Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar.

INDIA

PARLIAMENT *
(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) Five-year-term.	LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) Three-year-term.	
President SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Viceroy)	President SIR ABDUR RAHIM	
Elected	Elected	105†
Nominated	Nominated	40
(Officials — 13, others — 13)	(Officials — 26, others — 14)	—
Total	Total	145

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of (1) an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature, and (2) Provincial Autonomy beginning April 1st, 1937.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party, the Malaviya Nationalists and smaller groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Independents led by M. A. Jinnah.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which co-operate with the Administration in trying to work the Constitution and in varying degrees support the Government, and those which do not.

Congress Party The party is opposed to the new Constitution. It has decided to enter the legislatures but has not decided whether its members should enter Provincial Cabinets or not. It questions the right of the British Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desires to attain complete independence for India. It started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In May, 1934, it suspended civil disobedience, and formed the Congress Parliamentary Board to control the elections of Congress members to the Legislatures. Pandit Malaviya resigned and formed a separate "Nationalist" party to fight the award of separate electorates for the minority groups, but the declaration of policy in the Congress Election Manifesto and pronouncements by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have lessened the differences between the two parties. The Congress Party is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, S. Satyamurthi, Bhulabhai Desai (Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Pandit Malaviya, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mrs. Naidu. M. K. Gandhi, former leader of the Party, withdrew in 1934 from active politics.

Moderate or Liberal Party It desires Dominion Status as soon as possible but only by constitutional means. When it supports the Government does so critically. Includes wealthy caste Hindus of Western India, Madras and United Provinces.

Leaders Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, C. Y. Chintamani and Srinivasa Sastri.

Moslem Conference and Moslem League These two organizations represent the majority of the Moslem population. While advocating political advance on constitutional lines they give general support to the Government. The one issue on which the Moslems maintain a united front is the retention of

separate electorates and weighted Moslem representation as provided by the Communal Award.

Leaders H H the Agha Khan, Sir Mahomed Iqbal and M A Jinnah

EUROPEANS The Europeans believe in steady orderly progress on 'sound lines'. They have supported the government. Their party organization is the European Association with 34 branches and sub-branches throughout India. This, however, includes only a small proportion of the Europeans in India, who, in general, have not built up any political organization.

Leaders Sir Leslie Hudson (Legislative Assembly) and Mr George Morgan (President of the European Association)

NOMINATED The nominated members are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials necessarily support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the parties.

PRESS

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor etc
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal nationalistic	Newspapers Ltd (Prop) C Y Chhataman (Ed)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress, one of political entities of Government in Western India	Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd (Prop) S. A. Belvi (Ed)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of Times of India	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd (Prop) Francis Low (Ed)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India supported by official and commercial circles	Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd (Prop) Francis Low (Ed)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress, grouped by the late J. M. Sen Gupta extreme	B N Gupta (Ed)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indian Congress extreme	A B P. Ltd (Prop) Tushar Kant Ghosh (Ed)
Forward (Calcutta)	Congress extreme.	Dr B C Roy (Prop) H C Nag (Ed)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Moslem owned Christian edited pro-Moslem in policy	Muslim Press & Publications Ltd (Prop) L P Atkinson (Ed)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion supports the new Constitution a Delhi edition was started in 1931 largest circulation in India	The Statesman Ltd (Prop) Arthur Moore (Ed.)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper	Hindustan Times Ltd (Prop) P N Sinha (Ed)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	Constitutional chiefly concerned with commercial interests	W A Myatt (Ed)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Liberal	P C Tarapore (Ed)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British conservative political and commercial paper	E H. Hardy (Ed)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Moslem moderate.	Abdul Hamid Khan (Ed)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist	Khal Nath Roy (Ed)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional representing landed interests	The Pioneer Ltd. (Prop) Desmond Young (Ed)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily, published in English, Nationalist, inclined towards moderates	G Gopalan (<i>Prop</i>) K Srinivasan (<i>Ed</i>)
Justice (Madras)	Moderate, organ of Justice Party	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop</i>) T A V Nathan (<i>Ed</i>) A A Hayles (<i>Ed</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion, constitutional	
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate nationalist, advocates Indian interests in Burma	Burma Amalgamated Newspapers Ltd. (<i>Prop</i>) Y D Motala (<i>Ed</i>) H Smiles (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Rangoon Gazette (Rangoon)	Conservative English	M Williams (<i>Prop</i>) W J Grant (<i>Ed</i>)
Rangoon Times (Rangoon)	Conservative English	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop</i>) G W Tyson (<i>Ed</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist, illustrated	G A Natesan (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist	
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899, political, general circulation	S Sinha (<i>Prop and Ed</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent	U N Sen (<i>Ed</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent	B Sen Gupta (<i>Ed</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat Geneva
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919), and its Constitution forms Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 62 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action.

The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934. Brazil and Japan retained their membership when they resigned from the League of Nations.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is required to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Governments, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems. It also collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

H B BUTLER (British) Appointed July, 1932

Assistant Director

E J PHELAN (Irish) Appointed January, 1920

Assistant Director

G E DI PALMA CASTIGLIONE (Italian) Appointed February, 1920

Assistant Director

F MAURETTE (French) Appointed October, 1924

Assistant Director

JOHN G WINANT (American) Appointed May 1935, resigned September 30, 1935

There are in addition 15 Chiefs of Section and some 400 officials

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad
Area: 115,600 square miles
Population: 5,000,000 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING GHAZI I

Born in 1912, ascended throne September 8, 1933

Crown Prince

Appointed October 29, 1936

Premier

SEYYID HIKMAT SULAIMAN

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 10, 1920, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 1, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1924. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 108 deputies. Following a military coup d'etat on October 29, 1936, led by Gen. Bakr Sadiq, Parliament was dissolved and a general election called.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No democratic parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. The Progressive Party led by Jassir Pasha and Nuri Pasha al Said, and the Nationalist Party led by Hassan Pasha el Hashmi have both been weakened by the elimination of their leaders due to the 1936 coup d'etat. Both groups were strongly nationalistic and pan-Arab. The Progressive Party under the leadership of the late King Faisal was inclined to cooperation with Great Britain in the execution of its program.

PRESS

Newspapers

Iraq Times
Al Iraq
Al Eesa
Al Tariq
Al-Aman al-Arabi
Al-Nas

Periodicals

Independent, Al-Arabi, Al-Eesa
Oil & the People, pro-Government
Pro-Government
Office of Nuri Pasha al Said
Independent
Oil & the People, pro-Government

IRISH FREE STATE

(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital Dublin

Area 26,605 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population 2,965,854 (1936 census)

Governor-General

DONAL BUCKLEY

Appointed November 25, 1932

Executive Council

Appointed February 8, 1933

President

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on March 9, 1932

Reelected on February 8, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Seánad Éireann)

On December 12, 1935, the Lower Chamber voted to abolish the Senate. President de Valera proposes to set up a new chamber representative of economic, industrial and agricultural interests, to have certain revisionary powers but without the veto powers held by the former Senate.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dáil Éireann)

Last general election January 1933 (five-year term)

Speaker † FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

Party	Representation
Fianna Fáil	78
United Ireland	53
Labor	8
Independent Republican	1
Independents	11
Vacancies	2
Total	153

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies, the promotion of the Irish language and culture, the development of the mineral and power resources of the Irish Free State, the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free the Irish Free State of payments hitherto made, the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders Eamon de Valera (President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs), Sean T O'Kelly (Vice-President of the Executive Council) and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P J Ruttledge (Minister of Justice), Gerald Boland (Minister for Lands), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Sean Moylan (Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Party)

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael) Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture, economic, educational and civic progress, assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise, full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products, development of natural resources

Leaders William T Cosgrave, TD (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M Dillon, TD and Dr T F O'Higgins, TD (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, BL and Timothy Linehan (Hon Secretaries of Party)

LABOR PARTY Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interest, similar to British Labor Party

Leader William Norton

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Evening Herald	Independent nationalist.	M H J Brunicardi (Ed)
Evening Mail	Independent, conservative.	Joseph Anderson (Ed)
Irish Independent	Independent nationalist.	Frank Geary (Ed)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smylie (Ed)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fail.	J J Harrington (Pub and Gen Mgr)
Cork Examiner (Cork)	Independent, nationalist, former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosby & Sons (Props)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent, farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co (Pub)
Irish Trade Journal (monthly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (Pub)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev Fr Connolly, S J (Ed)

ITALY

Capital Rome

Area 119,714 square miles

Population 43,843,000 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Born in 1869, ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized June 9, 1936

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coordinating and uniting all the activities of the regime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrupvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time" (They now number three since one of them is deceased). (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations, the President of the Italian Academy, the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia, the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the assembly, the others are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

Party	Representatives
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account nominations from the recognized (i.e., Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of an annual contribution to a trade organization, or payment of a certain amount in taxes, or receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or municipalities, or membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the list drawn up by the Grand Council. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be nominated by recognized (i.e., Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne), has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government, exercises strict control over all associations and the press, refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal, free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In foreign policy

the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of the present form of the League of Nations. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree and having the right to meet with the Cabinet, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government)

Secretary Achille Starace

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galliazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alessandro Lessona (Minister of Colonies), Dino Alfieri (Minister for Press and Propaganda) and Ferruccio Lantini (Minister of Corporations).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment, anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communiqué stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as the Secretary and leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party) are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capitol city.

Name of Paper	Proprietor Ed for etc
Giornale d'Italia	Virgilio Gayda (Ed.)
Lavoro Fascista	Iugli Fontanelli (Ed.)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (Ed.)
Peccolo (noon edition of Giornale d'Italia)	
Popolo di Roma	
Tevere	
Tribuna Idea Nazionale	Paolo de Cristofaro (Ed.)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	T. Interland (Ed.)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	Umberto Guglielmo (Ed.)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	Raffaele Gorjoux (Ed.)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	A. Manzoni (Ed.)
Nazione (Florence)	G. B. Sangiovanni (Ed.)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Roberto Farnacci (Prop. and Ed.)
Lavoro (Genoa)	M. Maffei (Ed.)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Gorgio Pini (Ed.)
Coriere della Sera (Milan)	G. Giuseppe Canepa (Ed.)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	G. Giulio Benedetti (Ed.)
Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros (Props.)
Mattino (Naples)	Aldo Borelli (Ed.)
Roma (Naples)	Founded by Benito Mussolini
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	V. to Mussolini (Ed.)
	Gastone Gorrini (Ed.)
	Vico Pelizzani (Ed.)
	Carlo Nazzaro (Ed.)
	Michelangelo R. solo (Ed.)

ITALY

Name of Paper	Character	Proprietor, Ed tor, etc
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (Ed)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (Prop.)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	A. Signoretti (Ed)
La Voce d'Italia (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Alberto de Mares (Ed)
Nuova Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	Virgilio Gayda (Ed)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	L. Federzoni (Ed)
Economia	Economic and sociological.	Emilio Bodrero (Ed)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Anas and V. Fresco (Eds)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Benito Mussolini (Founder)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics	Vito Mussolini (Ed)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Carlo Ravasio (Sub Ed)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary	Enrico Cavazzoli (Ed)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	Giuseppe Bianchini (Ed)

No non-Fascist papers are now published in Italy. Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals publish papers abroad as follows:

Nuovo Avanti (weekly) (Paris)	Socialist.	Pietro Nenni (Ed)
Giustizia e Libertà (weekly) (Paris)	Democratic with Socialist leanings.	Carlo Rosselli and A. Cianca (Eds)
Gioco del Popolo (weekly) (Paris)	Communist.	
Stato Operaio (monthly) (Paris)	Communist.	
Avanti (weekly) (Zurich)	Socialist.	Angelica Balabanov (Ed)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (Dir)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virgilio Gayda (Dir)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (Dir)

JAPAN

Capital Tokyo

Area 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population (including Korea and other possessions) 97,694,628 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901, ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed March 9, 1936

Premier

KOKI HIROTA

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER (Kizokun)

Members for life—192, balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years

President PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE
(Kayokai)

LOWER CHAMBER (Shuugun)

Election of February 20, 1936 (for four years)

Speaker KOJIRO TOMITA (Minseito)

Groups*	Representation	Parties	Representation
Kenkyukai	158	Minseito	205
Koseikai	67	Seiyukai	171
Kayokai	42	Showakai	25
Koyu Kurabu	37	Shakai Taishuto	18
Dowaka	35	Kokumin Domei	15
Doseikai	22	Others	32
Non partisan (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age)	28	Total	466
Members of the Imperial Family	18		
Total	407		

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups with special political interests and views as listed above.

† The number of members classified by political groups (for Upper Chamber) and political parties (for Lower House) is that on the opening day of the 60th session on March 3, 1936, of the Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until a decade ago the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the local or business interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to a present total of over 15,000,000 persons.

The parliamentary balance of strength altered in the election of February 20, 1936, between the Seiyukai and Minseito to the advantage of the latter. The whole political situation was again radically changed by the military rebellion on February 26, 1936, and the assassination of such political figures as Viscount Saito and Finance Minister Takahashi. The cabinet organized by Mr. Hirota was non-partisan in character and included two members each of the Seiyukai and Minseito parties.

Salient features of the platforms and political purposes of the different parties may be described as follows:

RIKKEN MINSEITO The Minseito, which now commands a majority in the Lower Chamber, was founded as the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto. For two years prior to 1932, the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber, but in the general elections of February 20, 1932, it fell to second place, its rival the Seiyukai obtaining the majority. In the general election of February 20, 1936, however, it once again triumphed. Enjoying as it does the strong support of the urban and industrial population, the Minseito aims at promoting the interest and welfare of the business and industrial classes. It advocates the gold standard, economy of national and local expenditure, national economic planning and relief for agriculture and the fishing industry. In *foreign affairs* it advocates peace and conciliation, but as regards Manchurian and Mongolian questions, their fundamental and positive settlement, favors an economical and scientific system of national defense.

Leaders Chuji Machida (President of Party, formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Gotaro Ogawa (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Keikichi Tanomogi (Minister of Communications), Baron Wakatsuki (formerly Premier), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Home Affairs) and Ryutaro Nagai (formerly Minister of Overseas Affairs).

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI This party was in control of the Government from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power because of the assassination of its leader and the then Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. Owing to the political crisis which resulted, a super party Cabinet was installed. In the general election of February, 1936, it lost its majority in the Lower Chamber. It supports the Hirota Government but not without resistance. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai in *domestic affairs* advocates the construction of railways, which are Government-owned, roads, irrigation works, etc., to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. In *foreign affairs* it has advocated a "positive policy," and stressed the importance of commercial expansion in China and the development by Japanese of Manchuria and Mongolia. Its present attitude is opportunistic.

Leaders Kisaburo Suzuki (President of the party and formerly Minister of Justice and Minister of Home Affairs), Toshio Shimada (Minister of Agriculture), Yonezo Mayeda (Minister of Railways), Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister of Education) and Takeji Kawamura (formerly Minister of Justice).

SHOWAKAI This party was organized by some of the Seiyukai leaders who became dissatisfied with the party's moral laxity and its inability to cope with the political crisis following the assassination of Premier Inukai, Heisuke Mochizuki, Nobuya Uchida, and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Ministers in the Okada Government, together with other 15 parliamentary members of the

Seiyukai, deserted the party and organized a new independent party called the Showakai in December, 1935. In the general election of February, 1936, the new party obtained 25 seats in the House. The policy of the party may be described as liberal progressivism.

Leaders Keisuke Mochizuki (formerly Minister of Communications), Nobuya Uchida (formerly Minister of Railways) and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

SHAKAI TAISHUTO (Socialist Popular Party). Until several years ago there were three or four so-called proletarian parties of socialistic or communistic flavor, but they were subjected to rigorous police interference. The only one which has survived is the Shakai Taishuto, the best organized and the most moderate of them all. This party grew remarkably stronger after the general election of 1936, on which occasion it received more than a half million votes and captured 18 seats in the Lower Chamber. The ascendancy of the party is attributed to the general awakening of the working population to their political interests. The party's platform is entirely socialistic, advocating the State control of industry and betterment of the working conditions of industrial workers. It advocates peace and opposes armament expansion.

Leaders Isso Abe (Head of the party), Jotaro Kawakami (Member of Parliament), Hisashi Aso (Secretary of the Party), Motojiro Sugiyama (Member of Parliament) and Kanichiro Kamei (Member of Parliament).

KOKUMIN DOMEI A new party of Fascist complexion formally organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi, formerly a leader of the Minseito and Home Minister in the Wakatsuki Government. Some 30 members of the Diet, mostly of the Minseito, deserted to join the new party. In the general election of February 1936 it obtained but 15 seats in the Diet. During 1936 several of its prominent members deserted. In domestic policy it advocates abandonment of economic liberalism, establishment of centrally controlled economy and replacement of the Cabinet by a National Council of State. Its foreign policy is based upon the desire to establish Japan's hegemony in the Orient.

Leaders Kenzo Adachi (President of Party) and Ichiro Kiyose (Member of Parliament).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō	Independent, leading commer- cial paper in Japan founded in 1876 conservative	Tokichi Tanaka (Pres) T Kohama (Ed.)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai tendency, small cir- culation	Katsuji Honkawa (Pres) I Tokumitsu (Ed.)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendency, fairly large circulation	Seiji Noma (Pres) Shiro Terada (Ed.)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English language pa- per (American), independ- ent	B. W. Fleisher (Prop) W. Fred Fleisher (Ed.)
Japan Times and Mail	In English Japanese owned and edited, pro-Govern- ment, organ of the Foreign Office by which it is sub- sidized	Itoshi Ashida (Pres) Koshiro Iwan (Mg Ed.)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic, organ for mil- itary groups	Itoshi Tanaka (Pres) N. Murakami (Ed.)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent, liberal progress- ive	Eisuke Fukuda (Pres) N. Yamamoto (Ed.)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun	Independent, liberal, large circulation, under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i>	Seiichi Ueno (Pres) Taketora Ogata (Ed.)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun	Small circulation.	H. Chiba (Prop)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun	Independent, sensational, wide circulation.	Masajiro Kimura (Pres) M. Kimura (Mg Ed)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Independent, popular; large circulation, under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> , has English edition.	Minoru Oka (Chairman) Shingoro Takaishi (Ed.)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent, literary, fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shonki (Prop) K. Shibata (Ed.)
Manchuria Daily News (Dairen, Kwantung Leased Territory)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co. only English language paper in Manchuria.	Tanemichi Kojo (Pres) Noboru Nakano (Mg Ed)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British, critical, radical tendencies in English.	D G Young (Mg Dir) A. M. Young (Ed.)
Kobe Shimbun (Kobe)	Independent, liberal.	Nobuyoshi Shindo (Pres) Tsunehiko Wada (Ed.)
Kobe Yushin Nippo (Kobe)	Independent, commercial news wide circulation in Kobe.	Kazuo Nakao (Pres) H. Okuzawa (Mg Ed)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Independent, large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (Pres)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent, liberal one of most influential dailies in Japan large circulation.	Hitoshi Tanaka (Mg Ed) Seiichi Ueno (Pres) Joji Harada (Ed.)
Osaka Jiji Shimpou (Osaka)	Independent, small circulation.	N. Shindo (Pres) G. Shiozawa (Ed.)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent, popular, large circulation excellent news-service, has English edition.	Minoru Oka (Chairman) Shingoro Takaishi (Ed.)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpou (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper	Ichiro Miyake (Pres) Y. Seno-o (Ed.)
Keijo Nippo (Seoul, Korea)	Wide Circulation in Chosen.	Akiho Tokuzane (Pres) T. Takata (Mg Ed)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic, in English.	B. W. Fleisher (Ed.)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic, designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan subsidized by Foreign Office, in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (Pub) K. Inahara (Ed.)
Domei Tsushinsha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent, affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters	Yukichi Iwanaga (Pres)

NEWS AGENCIES

Independent, affiliated with Yukichi Iwanaga (Pres)
Associated Press and Reuters

LATVIA

Capital Riga
Area 25,395 square miles
Population 1,950,502 (1935 census)

President

DR KARLIS ULMANIS

Assumed office as President, in addition to that of Premier, on April 11, 1936, when the term of President Kviesis expired

Cabinet

Assumed power May 15, 1934

Premier

DR KARLIS ULMANIS

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Mr Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Council and President of the State, to which he was elected by the Council of Ministers) and General J. Balodis (Minister of War). The Law of April 11, 1936, provides that in the absence of the President, his office shall be filled by General Balodis, not as Minister of War, but in his personal capacity. The other members of the Cabinet are Mārgers Skujenieks (Vice Premier), Vilhelms Munters (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Vilis Gulbis (Minister of Interior), Alfrēds Berzins (Vice Minister of Interior), Janis Birznieks (Minister of Agriculture), Vladislavs Rubuls (Minister of Social Welfare), Ludvīgs Eķis (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Prof A. Tentelis (Minister of Education) and Hermans Apsīts (Minister of Justice). In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of all alien cultures and influences. The Government is severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its foreign policy is based on cooperation with the League of Nations, the maintenance of Latvian independence and the development of closer relations with Lithuania and Estonia.

LATVIA

PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining are closely censored and thus have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Estimated circulation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Ed. or, etc</i>
Briva Zeme	20,000	J. Dzirna (Ed.)
Juana Vards	2,000	J. Ulmanis (Ed.)
Juanakas Ziņas	140,000	Eri Benjamin (Prop.)
Latvijas Kārevis	3,000	Col. A. Pieševs (Ed.)
Riga.che Rundschau	14,000	R. Rauts & Co. (Prop.)
Ruts	5,000	A. Grīns (Ed.)
Segodnja	18,000	A. Kosovic (Ed.)
Segodnia Vecherom	9,000	A. Kosovic (Ed.)
Valdības Vestnesis	10,000	M. Arocs (Ed.)
Semgales Balss (Jelgava)	4,000	J. Pavlovič (Ed.)
Kurzemes Vards (Liepaja)	5,000	K. Gramatneks (Ed.)
Lithausche Zeitung (Liepaja)	3,000	A. Meier (Ed.)
Latgolas Vords (Rezekne)	6,000	P. Rudzans (Ed.)
Ruprasche Post (weekly)	10,000	Rob Riedel (Ed.)
Ekonoms (monthly)	2,500	J. Bokalders (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrafs Aptura	Latvian telegraph agency	K. Roze (Dir.)
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members, the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly, the duties of the permanent secretariat, the obligations for the reduction of armaments, a procedure for the prevention of war, a system for the pacific settlement of disputes, provision for the reconsideration of treaties, a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories, provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions, the direction of certain international Bureaus, and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Finland	Norway
Afghanistan	France	Panama
Albania	Great Britain	Paraguay*
Argentina	Greece	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Guatemala*	Peru
Austria	Haiti	Poland
Belgium	Honduras*	Portugal
Bolivia	Hungary	Rumania
Bulgaria	India	Salvador
Canada	Iraq	Siam
Chile	Irish Free State	South Africa (Union of)
China	Italy	Spain
Colombia	Latvia	Sweden
Cuba	Liberia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Turkey*
Denmark	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Mexico	U S S R
Ecuador	Netherlands	Venezuela
Estonia	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
	Nicaragua*	

* Gave notice, during 1936, of withdrawal from the League. Its withdrawal becomes effective two years from the date of notice.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Germany *	Liechtenstein
Costa Rica *	Hejaz	Monaco
Danzig, Free City of	Iceland	San Marino
Egypt	Japan *	United States

* Formerly a member but withdrew

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of fifteen States Members of which four (Great Britain, France, Italy and the U S S R) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three year terms. Of the non-permanent members three (Spain, Poland and China) have been declared to be re-eligible for successive elections, three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States, three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente, and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group. A seat provisionally created in 1933 for the "non-grouped" States was temporarily continued in 1936 with the election of Latvia to succeed Portugal.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

The provisional creation in 1936 of two new non permanent seats — to which China and Latvia were elected — was approved by the Assembly on condition that "a definitive solution of the problems connected with the composition of the Council" should be found as soon as possible.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1936-1937

States Members	Representatives
Bolivia	M COSTA DU REIS
Chile	M RIVAS VICUNA
China	DR WELLINGTON KOO
Ecuador	M ZALDUMBIDE
France †	M DELBOS
Great Britain †	MR. EDEN
Italy †	BARON ALOISI
Latvia	M MUUTERS
New Zealand	MR. JORDAN
Poland	M BECK
Rumania	M ANTONESCO
Spain	M OSSORIO Y GALLARDO
Sweden	M SANDLER
Turkey	M RUSTU ARAS
U S S R †	M LITVINOV

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1937 amounts to 23,347,302 gold francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French) Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary General

SEAN LESTER (Irish Free State) Nominated, September, 1936

Deputy Secretary General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian) Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretary-General

FRANK P. WALTERS (British) Appointed July, 1933

Legal Adviser

L A PODESTA COSTA (Argentina) Appointed January, 1936

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

FRANK P. WALTERS (British) Appointed July, 1933

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A LOVEDAY (British) Appointed April, 1931

Economic Questions

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian) Appointed April, 1931

Disarmament

A ACHNIDES (Greek) Appointed July, 1930

Transit and Communication

Vacant

Mandates

EDOUARD R. DE HALLER (Swiss) Appointed December, 1935

Minorities

PETER SCHOU (Danish) Appointed July, 1936

Social and Opium Questions

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish) Appointed April, 1931

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921

Information

A. PELT (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

Director "Hors Section"

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934

Treasury

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(*Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire*)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (appointed 1931)
 Palestine Area 10,000 square miles
 Population 1,261,000 (1935 estimate)
 Capital Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA. Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler Emir Abdallah ibn Hussein

Capital Amman

Area About 20,000 square miles (mostly desert)

Population 350,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

SYRIA

Capital Damascus

Area 58,456 square miles

Population 2,224,135 (1935 estimate)

Syria concluded with France a treaty on September 9, 1936, which when ratified by the Syrian Parliament will terminate the mandate and secure admission of Syria to the League of Nations.

LEBANON

Capital Beirut

Area 3,861 square miles

Population 854,693 (1935 estimate)

France has declared her intention to conclude with Lebanon a treaty similar to that with Syria.

CLASS B MANDATES

(*Former German possessions in Central and East Africa*)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area about 34,236 square miles

Population 77° 352 (estimate)

Administrator The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area about 12,600 square miles

Population 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area about 137,300 square miles

Population 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor Sir Harold MacMichael (appointed 1934)

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IV FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area 166,489 square miles
Population 2,298,495 (1933 est mate)
Commissioner M. Repiquet

V FRENCH TOGOLAND To France (1922), attached to Dahomey

Area 21,893 square miles
Population 753,812 (1933 estimate)

VI RUANDA AND URUNDI To Belgium (1922) attached to Belgian Congo

Area about 20,550 square miles
Population 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I SOUTHWEST AFRICA To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area 322,768 square miles
Population 266,930 (1933 estimate)
Administrator D. G. Conradé (appointed 1933)

II WESTERN SAMOA To New Zealand (1920)

Area 1,130 square miles
Population 53,700 (1935 census)
Administrator Brig Gen H. L. Hart (appointed 1931)

III NAURU ISLAND To Australia (1920)

Area 5,396 acres
Population 2,696 (1935 census)
Administrator Commander R. C. Garcia (appointed 1933)

IV NEW GUINEA To Australia (1920)

Area 93,000 square miles
Population 484,000 (1935 census)
Administrator Brig Gen W. R. McNeill (appointed 1934)

V ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area 833 square miles
Population 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (WORLD COURT)

Seat The Hague
Founded in September, 1922

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

Judges*

SIR CECIL HURST, President (British)	M. FROMAGEOT (French)
M. NISHIOKA (Japanese)	M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)
M. AVIZIOTTI (Italian)	M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)

* There is at present one vacancy in the Court.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

M GUERRERO (Salvadorian) M NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish) M URRUTIA (Colombian)
M CHENG TIEH HSI (Chinese) M A HAMMARSKJOLD (Swedish)
M DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban) MR. MANLEY O HUDSON (American)

Deputy Judges

M ERICH (Finnish) M NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslav)
M DA MATTIA (Portuguese) M REDLICH (Austrian)

Registrar

J. LOPEZ OLIVAN (Spanish)

LIBERIA

Capital Monrovia
Area 43 000 square miles
Population 2 000 000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935 Inaugurated January 6, 1936, for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

President JAMES S SMITH (True Whig) Speaker R S WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members*

10 Number of Members*

21

*All of True Whig Party

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878 Composed of the descendants of American and West Indian slaves, it is ruled by a small oligarchy of interrelated families residing in the capital Now dedicated to complete internal reform an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners Proposes to amend constitution with relation to Presidential term and establishment of civil service Pledged to sound judiciary

Leaders Edwin Barclay (President), Arthur Barclay (formerly President) and Louis Grimes (Chief Justice)

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY Organized in 1935 Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies Pledged to uphold Constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all

Leaders Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karnga (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S David Coleman

PEOPLE'S PARTY Disorganized in 1935, when the leader, Thomas J R Faulkner, withdrew because of dissensions

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor etc
Liberian Patriot (weekly)	True Whig	T B Kla Williams (Ed)
The Weekly Mirror	True Whig	J F B Coleman (Ed)

LITHUANIA

Capital Kaunas (Kotor)

Area, 21,459 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population, 2,499,529 (1935 estimate; exclusive of 200,000 territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session
following *coup d'état* of December 17, 1926

Re-elected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1932

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 6, 1935

Premier

JUOZAS TŪBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Last election, June 9 and 10, 1936

President K. ŠAKENIS

Number of members	.	.	.	49
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PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture, opposed to violent agrarian reform, advocates authoritarian form of government. In foreign policy stands firmly for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, and favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states. As of February 6, 1936, all other political parties were officially dissolved.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, re-elected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1932 by National Electors), Juozas Tūbelis (Premier and Minister of Finance) and the Rev. V. Mironas (Chief Chaplain of Army).

PRESS

Political affinities are given as they were prior to the dissolution, in 1936, of all parties except the National Union.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Editor	Language	Party
Amžius	Otaras	Polish	Communist Party
Dienos Politika	Polish	Polish	E. Jakubowitsky (EL)
Lietuvos Adresas	Semi-official government paper	Polish	V. Alanta (EL)
Lietuvos Naujienos	Newspaper, information	Polish	M. Perkus (EL)
Lietuvos Žemės	Organ of People's Socialist Party	Polish	J. Karolis (EL)
Lietuvos Veritas	Printed, non-political	Polish	D. J. E. Šimaitis (EL)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Unser Moment	Fascist, Jewish	H. Levinas (Ed.)
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party, Jewish	Dr. M. Sudarskis (Ed.)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish, Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinsteinas (Ed.)
Baltischer Beobachter (Memel)	Lithuanian Government paper, in German	J. Grigolaitis (Ed.)
Lietuviaus Ceitunga (Memel)	Pro-German	H. Gehlhaar (Ed.)
Lietuvos Keliavis (Memel)	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Pratociūnas (Ed.)
Memeler Dampfboot (Memel)	Organ of Germans in Memel District	Martin Kakies (Ed.)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Catholic Worker's Union	Prof. Dovydaitis (Ed.)
Vakaras	Non-partisan, informational.	J. Pronkus (Ed.)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper	Urbanavicius (Ed.)
Lietuvos Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political, organ of People's Socialist Party	V. Ozkinius (Ed.)
Musu Kraistas (weekly)	Nationalist organ	K. Obelevicius (Ed.)
Musu Laikeistas (weekly)	Catholic organ	J. Gruia (Ed.)
Musu Rytojas (weekly)	Farmers paper	K. Urbanavicius (Ed.)
Musu Vilnius (weekly)	Organ of Union for Regaining Vilna	A. Luikas and A. Babickas (Eds.)
Trimitas (weekly)	Nationalist tendencies, organ of Riflemen's Association.	J. Kalnenas (Ed.)
Ūkininko Patarejas (weekly)	Economic, organ of Chamber of Agriculture	J. Strazdas (Ed.)
Talka (monthly)	Economic, organ of cooperative movement.	S. Palakarnas (Ed.)
Tautos Ūkis (monthly)	Economic	Dr. V. Juodėka (Ed.)
Vairas (monthly)	Organ of Nationalist Union political and cultural.	Prof. I. Tamoliaitis (Ed.)
Žid nys (monthly)	Catholic tendency, cultural and scientific.	J. Skrupskelis (Ed.)

tions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation, opposes socialism.

Leader Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (Catholic Dissenters): Adheres to the existing constitution.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed</i>)
Luxembourg	Independent, in French	J. Sennz (<i>Ed</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt	Independent Nationalist	Antoine Schmitz (<i>Ed</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative	J. Origer (<i>Ed</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung	Radical	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative	Paul Faber (<i>Ed</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist and syndicalist	Peter Krier (<i>Ed</i>)

MEXICO

Capital Mexico
Area 763,944 square miles
Population 16,553,398 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934, assumed office November 30, 1934,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed June 17, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara de Senadores)

Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional Amendments of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker Changes each month

Number of members

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional Amendments of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker Changes each month

Number of members

170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for re-election and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It is in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controls the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries.

On September 3, 1932, President Ortiz Rubio, who had assumed office on February 5, 1930, following his election in 1929, resigned, giving as his reason ill health and divergence of opinion between himself and the National Revolutionary Party. On the following day Congress accepted his resignation and elected General Rodriguez to fill his unexpired term.

President Lazaro Cardenas assumed office on November 30, 1934. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Silvestre Guerrero (Minister of Interior), Gen. Eduardo Hay (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eduardo R. Suarez (Minister of Finance), Rafael Sanchez Tapia (Minister of National Economy), Gen. Saturnino Cedillo (Minister of Agriculture), Gonzalo Vasquez Vela (Minister of Education), Cosme Hinojosa (Governor of the Federal District), Gen. Francisco J. Mujica (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Dr. Jose Siurob (Minister of Public Health), Gerardo V. Vasquez (Minister of Labor), Gabino Vasquez (Agrarian Minister) and I. Garcia Tellez (Attorney General).

Emilio Portes Gil resigned the presidency of the National Revolutionary Party in August, 1936, and was succeeded by Silvano Barba Gonzalez. General Plutarco Calles (formerly President of Mexico) was expelled from the

Party in December, 1935, and arrested and deported to the United States in April, 1936

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Boletin Financiero	Financial	Manuel Gomez O (Mgr)
Dia	Anti-military, pro-Government	Felix F Palavicini (Ed)
Economista	Financial	Francisco Trejo (Ed)
Excelsior	Independent, conservative tendency, large circulation	Gilberto Figueroa (Ed)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party	Froylan C Manjarrez
Novedades	Pro-Callez	Ignacio F Herrerias (Dir)
Prensa	Independent, pictorial tabloid	Enrique de Llano (Dir)
Universal	Independent, slightly more advanced tendencies than Excelsior, large circulation	Jose Gomez Ugarte (Dir)
Universal Grafico	Independent, pictorial tabloid, published by same company as Universal	Ernesto Hildago (Ed)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent, conservative tendency, circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns	J A del Castillo (Prop)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent, Catholic tendency, large circulation along border	J Cantu Leal (Prop)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised, small circulation	R Junco de la Vega (Dir)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine	Published by Universal Cube Bonifant (Dir)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City, oldest publication in Mexico	Published by Excelsior R A Sosa Ferreyro (Dir)

NETHERLANDS

Capital Amsterdam
Seat of Government The Hague
Area 12,579 square miles (excluding water)
Population 8,474,506 (1936 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880, ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

National Council, quasi independent of Parliament
comprising religious and liberal parties
Reorganized July 31, 1935

Premier

DR HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT (Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of July 1935 (Six-year term renewed
by halves every three years)*

President BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Tweede Kamer)

Election on April 1933 (for four years)

President PROF DR. P. J. M. AAL-
BERSE (Catholic)

Party	Rep.	election	Party	Rep.	election
Catholic	16		Catholic	28	
Social Democratic Labor	11		Social Democratic Labor	22	
Christian Historical	7		Anti Revolutionary	14	
Anti Revolutionary	6		Christian Historical	10	
Liberal	5		Liberal	7	
Liberal Democratic	3		Liberal Democratic	6	
National Socialist	2		Communist	4	
Total	50		Minor Parties	9	
			Total		100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY Includes nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands, favors a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures bases its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Commune Re*, *Immortale Dei Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents In foreign policy, favors cooperation with the League of

Nations in accordance with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, restoration of international trade and international economic coöperation

Leaders Dr C M J F Goseling (President of Party), Prof Dr P J M Aalberse (President of Lower Chamber), Dr J H R van Schaik (Minister of Justice), Dr H C J H Gelissen (Minister of Trade, Industry and Shipping) and Dr L N Deckers (Minister of Agriculture)

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, combating of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions

Leaders Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J W Albarda (Parliamentary Leader in Lower Chamber), W H Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber), Dr H Polak (Senator), E Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S de la Bella (Senator)

ANTI REVOLUTIONARY PARTY Also known as the Calvinist Party, combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789, conservative with democratic tendency in social questions, stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power, opposed to socialism, favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest

Leaders J Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr H Colijn (Premier), Prof P A Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr J A de Wilde (Minister of Interior) and Prof Dr A Anema (Senator)

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party It wishes to restrict State interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation

Leaders Jonkheer Dr D J de Geer (President and Parliamentary Leader of Party, formerly Premier), H W Tilanus (Parliamentary Secretary of Party and Member of Lower Chamber), Dr J Schokking (formerly Minister of Justice), Rev Prof Dr J R Slotemaker de Bruine (Minister of Education), Prof Jonkheer Dr B C de Savornin Lohman (Senator) and Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber)

LIBERAL PARTY Also known as League of Freedom, stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals In foreign policy, favors cooperation with and reinforcement of League of Nations In domestic policy, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally, seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women

Leaders Dr W C Wendelaar (President of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Jonkheer O C A van Lidth de Jeude (Minister of Public Works), Dr P Droogleever Fortuyn (Parliamentary Party Leader in Upper Chamber, Senator and Burgomaster of Rotterdam), Dr S E B Bierema (Leader in

Lower Chamber), Dr L. H. J. Bos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr H. Kortenbel (Senator) and Dr G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Represents a group of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage, includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal economy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, international public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes. National disarmament has been rejected from its long program but it is still favored in principle.

Leaders: Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party, Senator), Dr D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber and outstanding leader for disam-
bament), Dr P. J. Oud (Minister of Finance), Dr A. M. Jolles (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr M. Slaterenberg (Minister of Social Affairs).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY Fascist, opposed to parliamentarianism, favors abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership and corporative state. In foreign policy opposes League of Nations and favors economic cooperation with the Colonies and adequate military and economic defense.

Leader: A. A. Mussert.

COMMUNIST PARTY The Dutch section of 3d International.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Algemeen Handelsblad	Liberal, general and economic	D. J. van Balenbeck (EL)
	and less radical and less exp.	A. Heldring (M/F)
Centraal-Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan newspaper with large circulation, owned by Dr	F. H. J. Haaser (D-)
	Te P. F.	J. M. Goedewaagen (EL)
Standard Tijdschrift	Organ of Calvinist Party	Prof. Dr. A. Arends (EL)
	Non-partisan, morning and evening paper with large circulation	F. H. J. Haaser (D-)
Tij'	Catholic organ, morning and evening paper	L. J. Smit's (D-)
Tribune Volk	Organ of Communist Party	A. Leydy (EL)
	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party, morning and evening paper	L. L. H. de Visser (EL)
Weldooder (Haar)	Organ of Christian Historical Party	J. F. Alkemade (Conf. EL)
Weldooder (Haar)	Liberal, owned by "wwe Prinsen van Oranje"	J. J. de Zeeuw (Fr. EL)
Vrouw (Haar)	Morning and evening paper	
Maatschappij (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ, morning and evening	W. V. Streefkerk (M/F)
Vrouw, Rotterdamsche Cor- sus (Rotterdam)	Liberal, an informal Dutch newspaper and evening paper known for both general and commercial news	D. G. E. van Wijk (EL)
		P. Dr. H. J. van der Heijden (EL)
		H. Nijhuis (D-)
		D. P. C. Cuyler (EL)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Voorwaarts . . . (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ, evening paper	J F Ankermunt (Ed)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitaalist (Amsterdam) (three times a week)	Financial	A Ricardo (Ed)
Groene Amsterdammer (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Democratic	Prof A C Josephus Jitta (Ed)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National Socialist	Dr S A van Lunteren (Ed)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial	Nijgh en van Ditzmar N V (Pub)
Haagse Post (The Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial	S F van Oss (Prop)
Vrijzinnig Democraat (Haarlem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party	Dr A M Joeckes (Ed)
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary	P N Van Kampen en Zonen (Pub)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist	Arbeiderspers (Pub)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political	A W Sjthoff (Ed)
Oppbouw (Assen) (monthly)	Political	van Gorcum en Co. (Prop)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zutphen) (monthly)	Political and cultural	G J A Ruys (Ed)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A N P) (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent, owned and operated on cooperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union, affiliated with Associated Press Reuters-Havas-D N B group	H H J van de Pol, Dr J J Behnsante and Henry Schlick (Mgrs.)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial	F Brandenburg van Olsende (Dir)
Persbureau Aneta Holland (The Hague)	Colonial	J Salomonson (Dir)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital St. John's

Area 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population 289,516 (1935 census) — Newfoundland 284,600, Labrador 4,716

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet

Assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

The members of the Commission of Government are British, Robert Benson Ewbank (Natural Resources), Thomas Lodge (Public Utilities), E. N. R. Trentham (Finance), Newfoundlanders, J. A. Winter (Home Affairs), William R. Howley (Justice), J. C. Puddester (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co (Prop.) J. S. Currie (Ed.)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Hether family (Prop.) C. E. A. Jeffery (Ed.)
Free Press (weekly)	Liberal-Conservative.	J. S. Currie (Ed.)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Peela (Prop. and Ed.)
Weekly Herald and Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (Prop.)
Fisherfolk's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor	J. H. Scammell (Ed.)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (Ed.)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital Wellington

Area 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population 1,537,363 including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1933 estimate)

Governor-General

GEORGE VERA ARUNDELL MONCKTON-ARUNDELL,
Viscount Galway

Appointed October 2, 1934, for five-year term
Assumed office April 12, 1935

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Prime Minister

MICHAEL J. SAVAGE (Labor)
PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years	Election of November 1935 (for four years)
Speaker SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS	Speaker W. E. BARNARD (Labor)
	Parish Rep. election
	Labor 53
	Nationalist 19
	Independent (including Country Party — 2 and Maoris — 2) 8

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Present number of members 26 Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of November 27, 1935, Prime Minister Forbes's "stable budget" government was defeated by the Labor Party led by Michael J. Savage thus bringing that party into power for the first time and ending four years of coalition rule.

The 1935 election manifesto establishes as the objective of the Labor Party the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for the purpose of organizing an internal economy that will distribute production and service so as to guarantee every person able and willing to work an income sufficient to ensure him and his dependents of a decent standard of living. This is to be achieved by the following policies: state control of currency and credit, guaranteed prices to farmers for the supply of primary products sufficient for the internal and external requirements of the Dominion, reciprocal trade agreements with overseas countries, a statutory minimum wage and salary to provide an adequate standard of living for all workers, a national health insurance, superannuation and pensions system, organization of productive development employment through public works, assistance to local authorities and the fostering of secondary industries, reorganization of the education system to provide the maximum facilities to all children from kindergarten to university, reorganization of the Mortgage Corporation on the lines similar to the State

Advances Department, safeguarding of the superannuation rights of public servants, restoration of cuts made in all wages and salaries, support of the League of Nations for the avoidance of war and the maintenance of peace, and the closest relations with the nations within the British Commonwealth.

Leaders. Michael J. Savage (Prime Minister and Minister of External and Native Affairs), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council, Minister without portfolio), Peter Fraser (Minister of Education, Health and Marine), Edwin J. Howard (Chairman of Committees), Henri G. R. Mason (Attorney General and Minister of Justice), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance and Customs), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Pensions), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works and Transport), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Railways and Industries), W. L. Martin (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), W. H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Labor, Employment and Immigration), F. P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines), F. Jones (Postmaster General and Minister of Defense) and W. E. Barnard (Speaker of the Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL POLITICAL FEDERATION. The union of the old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties was concluded in September, 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The election platform of 1935 relied chiefly on the Government's record of achievement in office. The balancing of the budget, the reduction of unemployment and the improvement of farming conditions were, however, achieved by means not contemplated in the 1931 election such as depreciation of the currency, and a forced reduction of interest and mortgage rates, rents, wages and salaries. It is apparent that credit for the Government's achievement was outweighed at the 1935 election by disapproval of the means employed.

Leaders. George W. Forbes (Leader of the Opposition, formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (formerly Minister of Finance), Ethelbert A. Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), William Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), James A. Young (formerly Minister of Health and Internal Affairs), Robert Masters (formerly Minister of Education), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense), Sidney G. Smith (formerly Postmaster General and Employment), Charles E. de la Barca Macmillan (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and John Bitchener (formerly Minister of Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Dominion Evening Post	Reform.	J. H. Hall (Ed.)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	Independent, first daily established in Wellington (1856); United, Liberal, established in 1875.	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (Prop.) J. Parker (Ed.) New Zealand Newspaper, Ltd. (Prop.)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform leading New Zealand daily, only morning daily in Auckland, established 1863.	Sir Cecil Leys (Ed.) Wilson and Horton (Prop.) R. M. Hackett (Ed.)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform. Absorbed the Christchurch Times, the oldest paper in the Dominion, and the Star and Sun in 1935.	H. Freeth (Ed.)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (Ed.)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform, only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchinson (Ed.)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (Ed.)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
United Press Association of New Zealand . . .	Independent, composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	A. B. Lane (Mgr.)

NICARAGUA

Capital Managua
Area 51,660 square miles
Population 750,000 (1930 est. mate)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936 Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 7, 1934 (six-year term renewed by thirds every two years)

Election of October 7, 1934 (four-year term renewed by halves every two years)

President Elected every month

President Elected every month

Parties

Representation

Liberals

17

Conservatives

7

Representation

30

13

Total

24

Total

43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In foreign policy, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (formerly President of the Republic), General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (member of the Supreme Court), Lino Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Arguello (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Modesto Arijo (Senator).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY In foreign policy, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In domestic policy, advocates cooperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings, compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: Francisco Nasarro (Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Senator), David Stadthagen (Senator), Martín Benard and Alejandro César.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Gaceta .	Official organ of the Government.	
Noticia	Liberal, widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilés (Ed.)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (Ed.)
Prénsa	Conservative, widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (Ed.)
Información (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Manuel País Fonseca (Ed.)
Correo (Granada)	Conservative	Carlos A. Rocha (Ed.)
Diano Nicaraguense (Granada)	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (Ed.)
Centro-Americano (León)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abanza (Ed.)
Cronista (León)	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (Ed.)
Excelso (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal.	Zacarias Rodríguez (Ed.)
Voz del Atlántico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (Ed.)

NORWAY

Capital Oslo
Area 124,556 square miles
Population 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII
Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Labor
Appointed March 20, 1935

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1936 (for three years)

Speakers

C J HAMBRO (Conservative), M NILSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

F R AAS (Conservative), G L MOSEID (Agrarian)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G F EIESLAND (Liberal), J O BERGERSEN (Labor)

Parties	Representation
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to law, constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Court of State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales, strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party, Marxist party aiming at establishment of Socialist community not only by parliamentary means but also by class war, or trade unionism

Leaders J Nygaardsvold (Premier), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party, Minister for Social Affairs), Alfred M Madsen (Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (Speaker of Storting, leader of Moderate faction), Fredrik Monsen (Minister of War), K P P Bergsvik (Minister of Finance), Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor) and Trygve Lie (Minister of Justice)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party A Liberal Conservative national party, strongly anti Communistic The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty

Leaders C J Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh H Andresen (Chairman of Party) and Eyvind Getz

LIBERAL PARTY (The Left) Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature, supports the national language movement

Leaders Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), E Evenrud (Secretary of Party), Veri Valen (Party Leader in Storting), and Betzy Kjelsberg (President of the National Council of Women)

AGRARIAN PARTY The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country

Leaders J Hundseid (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G Moseid (Speaker of the Lagting), Johan E Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture), and E G Borch

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY (Liberal Left) A national and liberal party upholding the rights of individuals socially, economically and culturally

Leaders Dr Rolf Thommessen (Editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K W Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense) and Ch Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce)

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY Its policy is national and radical-democratic, it advocates the promotion of international peace and arbitration, free trade, social reforms tending to the economic self government of the workers, prohibition of spirits, and support of national language movement

Leader Alf Mjoen

SOCIAL REFORM PARTY Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion

Leader Dybwad Brochmann

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY A new and liberal party In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics

Leader N Lavik (Member of Storting)

NATIONAL UNION PARTY Anti Communistic It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government Has attracted to its ranks young conservative element Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections

Leader Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor etc
Aftenposten	Conservative influential long established paper	Johs Nesse and H Overland (Eds)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party	Mart n Tranmæl (Ed)
Arbeideren	Communist	H M Kristiansen (Ed)
Dagbladet	Liberal	F nar Skavlan (Ed)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ old influential paper	Olaf Gjerlow (Ed)
Morgenposten	Independent non partisan	Th Pryser (Ed)
Nat onen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed)
Norges Handels— og Sjøfartstidende	Independent, commercial news	Knut Domaa (Ed)
Norsk Tidend	Independent	O Rytter (Ed)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal chief party organ	Dr Rolf Thommessen (Ed)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative	D Sm th (Ed)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal influential	Finn B Henriksen (Ed)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Independent Liberal	Johan H Er ksen (Ed)
Vaelgeren (Gjovik)	Organ of Radical Peoples Party, a small paper	Aksel Hoel (Ed)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative	Chr J Reber Mohn (Ed)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal, influential	Chr S Oftedal (Ed)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative	R A Lorentzen (Ed)
Tromso Stiftstidende (Tromsø)	Conservative	Erl ng Ste nbo (Ed)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal	H Torp (Ed)
Dagbladet (Trondheim)	Liberal	Johs Knudsen (Ed)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Economic and financial	O Rogeberg (Ed)
Farmann (weekly)	Organ of Labor Party	T Hoff (Ed)
Det zo Aarhundrede (monthly)	Political economic and literary	Finn Moe (Ed)
Samtiden (monthly)		Prof Dr J Worm Muller (Ed)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Aviserne Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency	S Segelcke Meidell (Mgr)
Myres Pressebyraa	Independent news agency	Olav Myre (Dir)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association	K Domaa (Chairman)
Norsk Telegrambyra	Independent news agency	Per Wendelbo (Mg Dir)

PANAMA

Capital Panama

Area 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population 467,459 excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR JUAN DEMOSTENES AROSEMENA (National Revolutionary)

Assumed office October 1, 1936, for four-year term

Cabinet

National Revolutionary

Appointed October 1, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 7, 1936 (for four years)

President Elected monthly

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinaire Liberal and Democratic Doctrinaire Liberal	12
National Revolutionary	9
National Liberal	7
Conservative	2
United Liberal	1
Socialist	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the national elections of June 7, 1936, the National Revolutionary, National Liberal and Conservative Parties supported the candidacy of Dr Juan Demostenes Arosemena and are the so-called Government parties in the National Assembly. The Doctrinaire Liberal, Democratic Doctrinaire Liberal, Reform Liberal, and Socialist parties, all of which supported the candidacy of Domingo Diaz A., together with the United Liberals, of which ex-President Eulalio Forras was the candidate, form the opposition bloc, or "Popular Front." Except for the Socialist Party, led by Dr Demetrio Porras, no party has a distinctive program, personal and party allegiances being extremely flexible.

Ratification of the treaty and conventions signed with the United States on March 2, 1936, the extension of the so-called "free trade" policies of ex-President Arias, and agricultural intensification in the provinces are the more important present concerns of the new administration.

President Arosemena's cabinet includes Hector Valdez (Secretary of Government), Jose E. Lefevre (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ezequiel Fernandez (Minister of Finance), Leopoldo Arosemena (Minister of Public Works), Narciso Garay (Minister of Commerce and Labor) and Anibal Rios (Minister of Education). Messrs Fernandez and Rios were the only new appointments, the others having served in the Cabinet of President Arias.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal, published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section, circulates throughout Central and South America	Tomas Gabriel Duque (Pub) Jose Isaac Fabrega (Dir)
Panama American	Government, English daily published jointly with <i>El Panama America</i> , the Spanish edition (see above)	Nelson Rounsevell (Pres)
Panamá-America		Fabian Velarde (Dir)
Star and Herald	Liberal, English daily founded in 1849, issues <i>Estrella de Panama</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section	Tomas Gabriel Duque (Pub)
Tiempo (evening) Mundo Grafico (weekly)	Opposition, founded in 1921 Non political	Jeptha B Duncan (Dir) Abraham Benedetti (Dir)

PARAGUAY

Capital Asuncion

Area 61 647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)
Population 901 768 (1934 estimate)

Provisional President

COLONEL RAFAEL FRANCO

Assumed office February 19, 1936, following the overthrow of
President Ayala by a Military Junta

Cabinet

Appointed February 19, 1936

PARLIAMENT*

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

(Six-year term renewed by thirds every two years)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term renewed by halves every two years)

President DR RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO

President GERÓNIMO RIART (Liberal)

(Liberal)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Liberal	20	Liberal	40
Total	20	Total	40

*As constituted prior to the revolution of February, 1936

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th. On March 10, 1936, his government issued a decree establishing a "Totalitarian State."

The decree stated that the recent revolution "involved the same social transformations as those of contemporary European Totalitarian States in the sense that the liberating Revolution and the State are now one and the same thing." It announced that the Government will forthwith "mobilize the voluntary coöperation of all citizens for carrying out all their permanent activities directly through State organizations" under a specially appointed commission. The Minister of the Interior was placed in control of "all questions relating to the social politics of the State," and a National Labour Department was formed with complete power over trade unions and all conflicts between capital and labour. Political activities and the formation of political parties "which do not emanate explicitly from the State" were prohibited for one year. All newspapers were already under Government control. Col. Franco is assisted by Dr. Juan Stefanich (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. German Soler (Minister of Interior), Carlos Casabianca and Roque Gaona.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties, their programs and leaders, prior to the revolution of February, 1936, were as follows:

LIBERAL PARTY Advocated cordial international relations, adherence to in-

ternational agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration, electoral reform, financial, economic, and agrarian reform, obligatory military service, improvement and expansion of educational system, social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders Dr Gerónimo Zubizarreta (President of Party), Dr Lusebio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr Luis A. Ríos (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dr Raúl Casal Ribeiro (formerly Vice President of the Republic), Dr Victor Rojas (formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr Justo Prieto (formerly Minister of Education and Justice), Dr José P. Guggiari (former President of the Republic) and Señor don Eduardo Schaefer (former President of the Republic).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 presidential election or the 1935 congressional election.

Leaders Dr Pedro Peña, Dr Salvador Fernández, Dr Francisco Chávez, Dr Antonio Sosa, Dr César Vasconcellos and Dr Federico Chávez.

PRISS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February 1936 and have since been issued under government supervision.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper

Proprietor Editor etc

Critica	Juan Esteban Carron (Prop and Dir)
El Día	Jesús da Rosa (Prop)
El Liberal	Dr José I. Guggiari (Dir)
El País	Edmundo Artaza (Dir)
La Tribuna	Eduardo Schaefer (Prop)
Patria	J. N. González (Dir)
Industrias (weekly)	Victor M. Ayala (Dir)
Revista del Comercio (monthly)	José Rodríguez Alcalá (Ed.)

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital Teheran
Area 628 000 square miles
Population 10 000 000 (estimate)

Ruler

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878, elected December 13, 1925
Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed December 4, 1935

Premier

Mahmoud Djam

PARLIAMENT

(Majles)

Election of 1935 (for two years)

Speaker HASSAN ESPANDIARI

Number of Members	136
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PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city daily except Saturdays:

Name of Paper	Character	Proprietor Editor etc
Ettelaat (evening) Iran	Founded 1923 in Persian. Generally considered as semi official founded 1921 in Persian.	Abbas Massoud (Prop and Ed) Majd Movaqqar (Ed)
Koushesh	Founded in 1923 in Persian.	S. Safavi (Prop and Ed)
Le Journal de Teheran	In French.	Abbas Massoud (Ed)
Messager de Teheran	Founded 1924 in French.	Francois Malek Karam (Prop)
Setareh-ye-Djehan	Founded 1915 in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassim E'tessam Zadeh (Ed)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Founded in 1927 in Persian.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (Prop and Ed)

Like the Parliament the press takes its news, ration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital Lima

Area 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term). On November 14, 1936, the Congress approved extension of Pres. Benavides' term for further three years.

Cabinet

Appointed October 23, 1936

President of the Cabinet

GENERAL ERNESTO MONTAGNE

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constituyente)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provided that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Elections were held on October 11, 1936, but the count of returns was not completed. The President called a special session of Congress at which he was, on November 14, 1936, granted power to govern by executive order. Congress then voted its immediate dissolution.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the 'Apra Party' (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections. In 1936 this Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be 'an international organization' and not allowed to have candidates for public office.

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA. Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church, industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development, social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life, economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders Luis A. Flores (President of Party), Abelardo Solis, Ernesto Delgado
(149)

Gutierrez, Manuel Diez Canseco, Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro and General Cirilio Ortega

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces

Leaders M J Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo

CIVILISTA PARTY Cooperates with Union Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization Capitalistic and conservative Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes

Leaders J M García Bedoya, Jose de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspíllaga and Luis Miro Quesada

SOCIALIST PARTY Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land

Leaders Alberto Arca Parro, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929, and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church, strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform This was the party of the late former President Augusto B Leguia

Leaders Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguia, Jose Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira and Clemente Palma

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic

Leaders General Gerardo Alvarez, Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C Guerrero

DEMOCRATIC PARTY Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Pierola, inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Pierola's political friends Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Pierola

Leader Amadeo Pierola

APRA PARTY (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) A radical party, anti imperialistic In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms, industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates, educational reform and general economic reorganization

Leaders Victor Raul Hayá de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Union Revolucionaria Party

Leaders Elias Lozada Benavente, J Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA A new party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country It represents the civilista ideas in

politics, i.e. property owners interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church

Leaders Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arevalo, Alfredo Herrera, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA A new party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes. During the presidential elections of 1936 the leader of this party received the vote of the Apra Party since the latter's candidate was debarred. When it appeared that there would be a majority for the Socialist candidate the count of the returns was suspended.

Leader Dr Luis Eguiguren

LIBERAL PARTY Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization

Leaders Jose Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera, Ricardo Montenegro and Ricardo Flores

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionatistas

Leaders Pedro Beltrán and Gerardo Klinge

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor, etc
Antorchas*	Apra Party organ, rad cal, anti imperialistic	Humberto Ugolotti Dansay (Ed.)
Comercio	Conservative oldest and leading paper in Peru	Aurelio Moreno Quesada (Ed.)
Cronaca	Democratic, pro-administration	Rafael Larco Herrera (Prop.)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws decrees etc	Fernando A. Franco (Ed.)
Prensa	Conservative agricultural and industrial activities	M. Gonzales Olaechea (Ed.)
Suplemento	Independent rad cally anti Civilista	Jose V. Faure (Prop. and Dir.)
Tribuna*	Organ of Apra Party	Victor Haya de la Torre (Dir.)
Universal	Independent	H. L. Hammond (Pres.)
Deber (Arequipa)	Conservative, Clerical, Civilista	Dr Guevara (Ed.)
Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent	E. Zegarra Ballon (Ed.)
Callao (Callao)	Independent founded in 1883	Dr Mario Arrus (Dir.)
Intrans gente (Callao)	Supports Civilistas	Oscar Medel us (Prop. and Ed.)
Sane on (Callao)	Radical, supports Socialist Party and rad cal groups	Victor Moral Rebaza (Prop. and Dir.)
Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent	Jose Angel Escalante (Prop.)
Sol (Cuzco)	Civilista organ	Jose Anton o Velasco (Ed.)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent, illustrated in English	Manano E. Velasco (Prop.)
Heraldo* (bi-weekly)	Union Revolucionaria Party	C. N. Griffis (Ed.)
Semana* (bi weekly)	Union Revolucionaria Party	Felipe Alvarado (Ed.)
Boletin del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lu M. Cespedes (Prop.)
Boletin Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima (monthly)	Economic and financial	Oscar Arrus (Ed.)
Revista de Economia Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (Prop.)
		Pedro Barrantes Castro (Ed.)

* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

(See [Government of the Philippines](#))

Carlo M. [Magsaysay](#)

Acting [President](#)

December 1, 1935, Manila, Philippines

U.S. and State's High Commissioner

FRANK MURPHY*

Appointed Governor-General April 14, 1933, appointed High Commissioner June 25, 1935

President

MARCEL L. QUEZON

Elected September 17, 1935, for six-year term. Assumed office November 15, 1935

Cabinet

Fusion

PARLIAMENT

(National Assembly)

Elected September 17, 1935, (see [Government](#))

Speaker GL Montilla

Party	Elections
Nationalista-Democratico	67
Nationalista-Democratico Pro-Independence	12
Communist	9
Azione Patriottica	1
Luz Popular Agreement	1
Unaffiliated	1
Vacant	1
Total	99

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1935, the controlling Nationalista-Comunista Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hart-Connally Act. It was finally passed over the veto of President Hoover by the U.S. Senate Committee. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Marcel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Marcel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1935.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature, in a special session, voted to accept the substantive Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by Pres. Franklin Roosevelt, but groups voting "no" accepted.

*Mr. Murphy has refused His successor has not yet been appointed.

In the bitterly contested elections for membership in the Legislature held the following month, the Quezon group, which was in power, was overwhelmingly victorious.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings McDuffie Act, were held on a non partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr Quezon and Mr Osmena themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt, a movement began for cooperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr Quezon and Mr Osmena accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition. The victorious candidates for seats in the new National Assembly all ran on the coalition platform. Other parties in the field were the National Socialist Party led by General Emilio Aguinaldo and the Republican Party, led by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay both parties being created for the occasion and their names being of little significance. They made a poor showing against the combined Quezon Osmena forces in the elections held on September 11, 1935.

In October, 1935, a formal fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, but this has not yet been ratified by the respective memberships of the two groups.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Manila

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor etc
Bulletin	Republican	Carson Taylor (Pub) Roy C Bennett (Ed)
El Debate	Independent in Spanish	Peoples Press Inc. (Pub)
Mabuhay	Nationalist in Tagalog	Peoples Press Inc (Pub)
Philippines Herald	Nationalist in English	Peoples Press Inc (Pub) Carlos P Romulo (Ed)
Taliba	Nationalist in Tagalog	Alejandro Roces (Pub)
Trbune	Independent in English	Alejandro Roces (Pub)
La Vanguardia	Independent in Spanish	Alejandro Roces (Pub) Pedro Aunar (Ed)
Graph (weekly)	Independent in English	Ramon Roces (Pub)
Philippine Free Press (weekly)	Independent in English and Spanish	R McCulloch Dick (Pub and Ed)
Philippine Magazine (monthly)	Independent in English	A V H Hartendorp (Pub and Ed)

POLAND

Capital Warszawa (Warsaw)

Area 149,74 square miles

Population 33,418 000 (1933, estimate)

President

IGNACY Mościcki (Non-partisan)

Re-elected by Parliament, sitting as the National Assembly,
May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non Party

Appointed May 16, 1936

Premier

GEN FELICJAN ŚLAWOJ-SKŁADKOWSKI

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Election of September 15, 1935 (for five years)
One third of the Senators were appointed by the
President on September 23, 1935

Speaker ALEKSANDER PRYSTOR

Number of members

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sejm)

Election of September 8, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker STANISŁAW CAR

Number of members

208

Note A new constitution was brought into force in 1935, the Parliament dissolved, and new elections held. As a result of the new electoral laws it is not possible to list members of Parliament according to party affiliations since they no longer represent parties but the districts from which they come

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

While political parties in Poland no longer have representation as such in the Parliament, they still exist outside of Parliament

Marshall Edward Rydz Smigly (Inspector General of the Army) is recognized as the nation's political leader next to President Mościcki

Among the leaders in Parliament the following might be mentioned

Senators — J. Beck (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bobrowski (workers' leader), Decykiewicz (Ultranational leader), J. Jedrzejewicz (formerly Premier), W. Malowski (one of authors of new Polish Constitution), J. Radziwiłł (representing large landowning interests)

Deputies — Byrka (representing economic element), Kielak (representing small farmers), A. Koc, Marjan Zyndram Kościelkowski (formerly Premier), B. Niedziński, Schatzel, Ślawek (formerly Premier), Wierzbicki (representing large industries) and General Zeligowski.

Parties Outside of Parliament

CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL UNION Pro-government. Represents large land owning interests

Leaders J. Radziwiłł, J. Bobrzynski, E. Sapieha and J. Wielowieyski

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats) Conservative, nationalistic, democratic, advocates amendment of constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers, represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen Opposes parties favoring regional self government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms, pro-Catholic and anti revolutionary Party has strong control of university students

Leaders Roman Rybarski (President of Party) Seweryn Czetwertyński, Stanisław Jasiukowicz, Stanisław Rymar, Stanisław Stronki and Wojciech Trampezyński

LABOR PARTY A Center Party which includes intellectuals and working classes pro-Government

Leaders J Baranski, W Makowski and M Evert

PEASANT PARTY Formerly consisted of three separate groups the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union Now amalgamated into one party The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers, advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State The Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie

Leaders Maciej Rataj and St Thugutt

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program, adherent of 2d Internationale represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers Favors regional self government for national minorities, opposes communism In acute opposition to the Government

Leaders Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski and Zygmunt Piotrowski

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale, a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland, pro-Catholic

PRLSS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Editor etc
A B C and Wczor Waz	Independent	St. Pasek (Ed)
Czas	Conservative, pro Government	Dr Anton Beaupte (Ed)
Echo de Varsovie	Independent in French	M. Roquigny (Ed)
Express Litanny	Sensational organ of Government Party	Henryk Butkiewicz (Ed)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Glos Prawy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> organ of the former Government Party	Deputy Colonel Niedzinski (Ed)
Gazeta Poranna	Pro-government general and political	A Neha (Ed)
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National Party	St Majewski (Ed)
Kurjer Iolki	Owned by heavy industry, pro-Government	Prof Z Lempicki (Ed)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of radical group of Government Party	Rzymowski (Ed)

POLAND

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. O. Nowicki (Ed.)
Nasz Przeglad	Zionist organ, in Polish.	J. Appenblas (Ed.)
Polska Zwrotnica	Organ for Army	A. Rubnicki (Ed.)
Robotnik	Socialist	M. Niedzialkowski (Ed.)
Deutsche Rundschau in Polen (Bydgoszcz)	Principal organ of German minority	S. Starke (Ed.)
Dziennik Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz)	Catholic; democratic.	J. Terska (Ed.)
Glos Narodu (Krakow)	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (Ed.)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Krakow)	Independent nationalist, pro-Government.	Marjan Dabrowski (Ed.)
Nowy Dziennik (Krakow)	Zionist organ in Polish.	Dr. Lazar (Ed.)
Katowitzer Zeitung (Katowice)	German minority organ.	H. Weber (Ed.)
Polska (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Kowalewsky (Dir.)
Oberschlesischer Kurier (Krolewska Huta)	Catholic German minority	Ewald Zweck (Ed.)
Freie Presse (Lodz)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (Ed.)
Kurjer Lodzki (Lodz)	Government sym., atheist.	C. Gunkowski (Ed.)
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Lodz)	German Hitlerite.	Bernhard von Haeser (Ed.)
Republika (Lodz)	Industrial pro-Government.	Nusbaum-Otarowski (Ed.)
Chwila (Lwow)	Zionist in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Heschkes (Eds.)
Dla (Lwow)	Organ of Ukrainians.	L. Mudryj (Ed.)
Kurjer Lwowski (Lwow)	Government sympathies.	K. Hrabek (Ed.)
Slowo Polskie (Lwow)	National pro-Government.	W. Mejbaur (Ed.)
Wek Nowy (Lwow)	Liberal.	B. Laskowicz (Ed.)
Dziennik Poznanski (Poznan)	Pro-Government, conservative.	J. Winiarski (Ed.)
Kurjer Poznanski (Poznan)	National Democrat, Catholic.	Dr. Marian Sevda (Ed.)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznan)	German minority organ.	H. Machachek (Ed.)
Dziennik Wilenski (Wilno)	National Democrat.	L. Fejrowicz (Ed.)
Kurjer Wilenski (Wilno)	Liberal pro-Government.	K. Okulce (Ed.)
Slowo (Wilno)	Conservative pro-Government.	S. Jan Jackiewicz (Ed.)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly)	Pestal interests pro-Government.	M. Michalski, F. Gwiazda and J. Bojko (Eds.)
Posta Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official, industry and trade.	Czeslaw Pecie (Ed.)
Swiat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (Ed.)
Typograf Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	J. Gebethner (Ed.)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasant Union.	Cy. Lycz (Ed.)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasant Union.	Marek Radaj and T. Kosmowska (Eds.)
Zosna (weekly)	National Democrat.	J. Holender (Ed.)
Pisar (Cracow) (weekly)	Peasant Union.	St. Matras (Ed.)
Przeglad Gospodarczy (fortnightly)	Economic and Financial.	Edward Ruz (Ed.)
Droga (monthly)	Political and general pro-Government.	V. Horwitz (Ed.)
Polityka Narodowa (monthly)	Organ of Foreign Office.	L. Matuszewski (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

Name	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
P.A.T	Official.	K. Libicki (Gen. Mgr.)
A.T.E.	Semi-official.	M. Olszki (Ed.)
Itkra	Government Party agency.	A. Nowakowski (Gen. Mgr.)
K.A.P	Catholic agency	Col. M. Soczyński (Dir.)
P.A.P	Independent.	Z. Kaczynski (Dir.)
Z.A.T	Jewish agency	J. Kuczakowski (Dir.)
		M. Lutkus (Dir.)

PORTUGAL

Capital Lisbon

Area 35,490 square miles

Population 6,825,883 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Reelected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935, for seven-year term, expiring on April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

(Non-partisan, appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without participation of Parliament, which was dissolved Reorganized January 18, 1936)

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

President General Eduardo Marques
Members are appointed representing local "autharchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities

Number of members

79 Number of members

90

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of December 16 1934 for four-year term
President Dr Alberto Reis

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933, and is gradually being put into operation. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years, a National Assembly of ninety members similarly elected for a term of four years, alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy nine members who are representatives of the local "autharchies" and of the several branches of social activities administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

The elections for the first National Assembly took place on December 16, 1934, on a single ticket favorable to the present Government and was endorsed by over 80% of the electorate. The Assembly and the Corporative Chamber were convened on January 11, 1935, and have functioned regularly since.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who has held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on October 28, 1934, — composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber and Supreme Court, and three life members,

Dr Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira and Dr Manoel Rodrigues, Jr — whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convolve or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued. Under the new regime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Finance and of War, and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr Manoel Rodrigues, Jr (Minister of Justice), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Maj J. J. d'Andrade e Silva Abranches (Minister of Public Works), Dr F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr Antonio F. Carneiro Pacheco (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr Pedro Teotonio Pereira (Minister of Commerce) and Dr Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded.

NATIONAL UNION (*União Nacional*) A union in support of the Dictatorship appealing to all classes of society, regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), F. Nobre Guedes, Dr Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr., Dr J. Antonio Marques and Joaquim Lança (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Ed., etc.
<i>Diano de Lisboa</i>	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Gráfica (Prop.)
<i>Diano de Manha</i>	Republican semi-official organ of dictatorship	Joaquim Manso (Ed.)
<i>Diano de Notícias</i>	Independent conservative long-established paper with foreign news service.	Companhia Nacional Ed. (Prop.)
<i>Diano do Governo</i>	Official government organ.	Miguel Braga (Ed.)
<i>Jornal do Comércio e das Colónias</i>	Independent, conservative, organ of commerce and industry, long-established and influential paper.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (Prop.)
<i>Notícias Republica</i>	Official Catholic organ. Republican independent.	Eduardo Schwalbach (Ed.)
<i>Século</i>	Independent republican conservative tendency, foreign news service.	Dinis Bordalo Pinheiro (Ed.)
<i>Voz</i>	Independent conservative, Catholic, monarchistic.	Thoma Gamboa (Ed.)
<i>Comércio do Porto (Oporto)</i>	Organ of commerce and industry.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (Prop. and Ed.)
<i>Jornal de Notícias (Oporto)</i>	Independent.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (Prop.)
<i>Primerico da Justica (Oporto)</i>	Democratic, republican, conservative.	J. Pereira da Rosa (Ed.)
		Empreza A Voz (Prop.)
		José Fernando de Sora (Ed.)
		Fortunato Seara Cardoso (Ed.)
		António de Moraes (Ed.)
		Marques Guedes (Ed.)

RUMANIA

Capital Bucharest
 Area 122,282 square miles
 Population 19,033,363 (1935 est mate)

Ruler

King Carol II

Born in 1893, proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Liberal

Reappointed August 29, 1936

Premier

GEORGE TATARESCU (National Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 20-22, 1933 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
 (Senatul)

Speaker AL LAPEDATU

LOWER CHAMBER
 (Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker N N SAVEANU (National
 Liberal)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
National Liberal	172	National Liberal	290
National Peasant	10	National Peasant	33
Rumanian Front	5	National Christian (Cuza and Goga)	18
Hungarian Party	3	National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	10
German Party	3	Rumanian Front (A. Vaida Voevod)	9
Conservative (Gr. Filipescu)	1	Hungarian Party	8
Social Democrat	1	German Party	8
National Christian	1	Radical Peasant (G. Iunian)	5
Corporatist League	8	Agrarian Union (C. Argetoianu)	5
Independents	—	Ukrainian	1
Total*	207	Total	387

*In addition to the Senators elected by vote there
 are 27 Senators from the clergy and 17 Senators by right.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY A conservative and nationalist party accustomed to political supremacy from 1919 to 1928 under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu for many years Premier), centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises the directors of which rule the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics, opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediate

Minister of Justice), Prof D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Sauciu Saveanu (formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio) and N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber)

NATIONAL-CHRISTIAN PARTY This party was formed by the fusion in July 1935 of Professor Cuza's anti-Semitic group, the "National Christian Defense League," and the greater part of Octavian Goga's "National Agrarian" party. Although this party has as yet not presented itself in a general election, it is considered today the third strongest party, having 18 deputies as its representation in Parliament by the combination of the two groups. The party is ultra-nationalistic, strongly anti-Semitic and its leaders are admirers of Hitler and his methods.

MINOR PARTIES (With Parliamentary Representation) Include the National Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the old National Liberal Party in January 1930, the Hungarian Party, composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Elmer Gyurasz and Josef Sandor, the German Party, an organization of two factions, one conservative and able to cooperate with the major party in power, led by Hans Otto Roth and Rudolf Brandsch, and the other, a younger group, strongly pro-Hitler, led by Fritz Fabritius and Helmut Wolff, the Radical Peasant Party, headed by G. Iunian, who with other radical wing deputies separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation, the Agrarian Union, led by Mr C. Argetoianu, formerly Minister of Finance and Minister of Interior in Iorga Cabinet of 1932-33, is mostly a personal following of its leader, the Rumanian Front, a newly formed nationalist group which, with its leader, Vaida-Voevod, left the National Peasant Party to seek to put into practice their slogan "Numerus Valachicus", the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu, the National Democratic Party, under the leadership of former Premier Professor Iorga, the Conservative Party, headed by Gr. Filipescu, owner of the newspaper *Epoca*, and the Social Democrat Party, a socialist group represented by one Senator, George Grigorovici, of negligible influence.

MINOR PARTIES (With No Parliamentary Representation) The Jewish Party, formed after the War to voice the interests of the 900,000 Jews, the Ukrainian Party (800,000 Ukrainians of Bucovina and Bessarabia), the Bulgarian Party (200,000 Bulgarians in the Dobrudja), Patriotic Union, a group of ultra nationalists, former army officers led by General George Dragu, Liberal Democrats, dissident Liberals under the leadership of Th. Florescu, National Agrarian Party, a continuation of old Goga group, headed by V. Valjean who refused to follow Goga under a platform program of anti-Semitism, and "All for Country," group of former Iron Guards, under the leadership of General George Cantacuzino and Zelea Codreanu.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Adevarul	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party, evening edition of <i>Dimineata</i> .	M. Sadoveanu (Dir.)

RUMANIA

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Apararea Nationala	Anti-semitic organ.	George Cuza (Dir.)
Argus	Independent daily in Rumanian financial and economic, National Peasant leaning	G. Gafenco (Dir.)
Aurora	Organ of Dr. Lupu	N. Lupu (Ed.)
Bukaresti Lapok	In Hungarian subsidized by Hungarian Party	Kahana Bernard (Dir.)
Bukarestor Tageblatt	In German, represents views of Germans and German minorities	Oscar Kraemer (Ed.)
Credinta	Independent, sensational tabloid	Sandu Tudor (Dir.)
Curentul	Independent, sensational, nationalistic, anti-semitic.	P. Seacaru (Ed. and Pub.)
Cunerul Israelt	Weekly organ of Union of Rumanian Jews	M. Schweig (Ed.)
Dumineata	Independent, popular and sensational best informed morning paper advocates governmental reform.	M. Sadoveanu (Dir.)
Dreptatea	National Peasant Party	Prof. Mihail Ralea (Dir.)
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party	G. Filipescu (Prop.)
Excelsior	Weekly in French and Rumanian, economic and financial pro-Government in general.	Manoescu-Stronga (Prop.)
Facla	Socialist.	Ion Vinea (Ed.)
Gazeta	Independent, sensational.	Marius Grosu (Dir.)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (Ed.)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party	Gen. Averescu (Prop.)
Lupta	Independent supports National Peasant Party, advocates governmental reforms	E. Fagure (Ed.)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	Const. Hentzescu (Dir.)
Moment (Le)	Independent, in French.	Alfred Hefter (Prop. and Ed.)
Nasa Reci	Subsidized by Liberals in Russian.	S. Gazieff (Dir.)
Neamul Romanesc	National Democratic Party	N. Iorga (Prop. and Ed.)
O dinea	National Peasant subsidized, sensational tabloid.	Virgil Kereci (Dir.)
Porunca Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Ilie Radulescu (Dir.)
Prezentul	Economic and financial, mouth-piece of National-Peasants.	P. Cotaru (Ed.)
Tara Noastră	Organ of National Christian Party	O. Goga (Prop.)
Tempo	Independent, sensational tabloid.	V. Canarache (Dir.)
Universul	National Liberal ultra-nationalistic anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (Prop. and Ed.)
Vitorul	National Liberal.	N. Maxim (Ed.)
Zorile	Independent.	Emil Socor (Ed.)
Gazeta Transilvaniai (Brasov)	Romanian Front, oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Niesco (Ed.)
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party, in Hungarian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (Ed.)
Patina (Cluj)	National Peasant Party a leading provincial paper	D. Butceanu (Ed.)
Uj Kelet (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists	Dr. M. Erno (Ed.)
Borsa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (Dir.)
Lepta Economica (weekly)	Economics.	L. Samielevici (Ed.)
Moniteur Du Petrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	P. M. Lascu (Ed.)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Economiste Roumain . . .	Economic	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic	
Observatorul (Cluj) . . .	Social and economic	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCIES		
Ager . . .	Telegraph Agency	Catargiu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Interbalkan . . .	Telegraph Agency, serving provincial papers and for- eign correspondents	Gr. Mateiv (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rador . . .	Official, Telegraph agency	A. Hurting (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Kazak, Turkmenian, Kirghiz, Tadzhik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital Moscow

Area 8 241 921 square miles

Population 171 000 000 (1933 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I KALININ (Russia), G I PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A G CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N AITAKOV (Turkmenian Republic), F KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic) and A RAKHIMBAYEV (Tadzhikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)
Reelected February, 1935

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power)

PARLIAMENT*

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(The great majority are members of the Communist Party, meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 24 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All Union Congress or Soviets in biennial meeting from representatives of Constituent Republics)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics subject to ratification by All Union Congress)

Total

607 Total

1,30

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY The only authorized and organized party, which elects annually a Central Committee now consisting of 71 members and 68 alternates

* During 1933 a new Constitution was adopted which provides for the election of a Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Elections have not yet been held so a description of the new organs of government will be postponed until the next issue of the Political Handbook.

The Central Committee chooses (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of 10 members and 5 alternates, (2) an organization bureau (Orgburo) and (3) a Secretariat consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including 18 of the 19 members of the Council of Commissars, and 6 are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual in guiding Communist policy, which has promoted rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Communist party leaders.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U S S R

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale, member of Central Executive Committee of the U S S R, President of the Commission on Constitution of U S S R, member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U S S R, delegate of Communist Party to VII Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1935.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U S S R, President, Council of Labor and Defense of U S S R, member of Central Executive Committee of the U S S R, formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Commissar for Transport, member of the Central Executive Committee of the U S S R, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kalinin — President, Central Executive Committee of U S S R.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U S S R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Food Industry, member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R, member of Council of Labor and Defense of U S S R.

Ordjonikidze — Commissar for Heavy Industry, member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R, member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U S S R.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Defense of U S S R, member of Council of Labor and Defense, member of Central Executive Committee of the U S S R.

Andreyev — Member of Central Executive Committee of the U S S R, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Chubar — Vice Chairman, Council of People's Commissars, Vice Chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U S S R.

OTHER LEADERS

Akulov — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U S S R.

Chernov — Commissar for Agriculture, member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Eiche — Alternate of Political Bureau, member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R.

Ezhov — Commissar for Internal Affairs, Chairman of the Commission of Party Control, Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party, member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R

Grunko — Commissar for Finance of the U S S R., alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party, member of Council of Labor and Defense of U S S R

Kalmanovich — Commissar for State Farms, alternate of the Central Committee of Communist Party, member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R

Kruglikov — Chairman of State Bank of U S S R, member of Council of Labor and Defense

Litvinov — Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U S S R., member of Central Committee of Communist Party, member Central Executive Committee of U S S R.

Lozovsky — Member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R., member of Executive Committee of Communist Internationale and of its Praesidium

Lubimov — Commissar for Light Industry, member of Central Committee of Communist Party, Member Central Executive Committee of U S S R.

Manulsky — Member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R., member of Executive Committee of Communist Internationale and of its Praesidium

Mezhlauk — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan), Vice-President of Council of People's Commissars of U S S R., member of Central Committee of Communist Party

Pakhomov — Commissar for Water Transport, alternate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic, Alternate of Political Bureau

Postyshev — Alternate of Political Bureau, Member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade, alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party

Rudzutak — Alternate of Political Bureau, Vice Chairman, Council of People's Commissars

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic, member Central Committee of the Communist Party, member Central Executive Committee of U S S R.

Veitzer — Commissar for Internal Trade

Yagoda — Commissar for Internal Affairs, member of Central Committee of Communist Party

Yakovlev — Commissar for Communications member of Central Executive Committee of the U S S R., member of Central Committee of the Communist Party

Zhdanov — Alternate of Political Bureau, Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party, member of Central Executive Committee of U S S R

Within the All Union (formerly Russian) Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed several years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and

Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished. Rakovsky later recanted; all except Trotsky received amnesty. In 1932 Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the party together with 18 other less-known old communists. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsky led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. In 1936 Zinoviev and Kamenev together with others of the opposition group were tried and, after confessing, convicted of the murder of S. M. Kirov, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, and shot. Tomsky, whose name was mentioned at the trial, committed suicide.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

Name of Paper	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Der Emes . . .	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee, published in Yiddish	M I Litvakov (Ed.)
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union	Yu Annenkova (Ed.)
Ekonomscheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U S S R	S Shakhnovskaya (Ed.)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for Transportation	A L Spivakovskiy (Ed.)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committee of the U S S R and The All-Russian Executive Committee	N I Bukharin (Ed.)
Komsomolskaya Pravda .	Organ of the Communist Youth League	V M Bubkin (Ed.)
Krasnaya Zvezda .	Organ of Commissariat of Defense	M M Landau (Ed.)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense	M M Karpyov (Ed.)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party, replaced "Bednota"	S Untsky (Ed.)
Le Journal de Moscou (weekly)	Political, economic, and social, in French	S S Lukyanov (Ed.)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union	M M Borodin (Ed. in Chief), T L Axelrod and Anna Louise Strong (Assoc Eds.)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party	L Z Vekhils (Ed.)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions	L Kovaler (Ed.)
Sovietskaya Torgovlya .	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade	U Nodel (Ed.)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U S S R.	M S Grandov (Ed.)

Name of Paper	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions	D G Tumarkin (Ed.)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet	A Romanovsky (Ed.)
Za Industrializatsiu	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry	G Vasilkovskiy (Ed.)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party	V Nikutin (Ed.)
Kommunist (Kiev)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet	I Tsilishchin (Ed.)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet	M Vodovozov (Ed.)
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party	A N Trotsky (Ed.)
Smyena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League	Ya Sadikov (Ed.)
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia	L Khefets (Ed.)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party	L Keller (Ed.)
Sovetskaya Sloboda (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party	G T Timofeyev (Ed.)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communists' Party	V Beliski (Asst Ed.)
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov Black Sea Committee of Communist Party	L Bozsov (Ed.)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Committee of Communists' Party and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia	V Grigoryan (Ed.)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party	Braginsky (Ed.)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communists' Party	I Stamenkoff (Ed.)
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry	G Vasilkovskiy (Ed.)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly)	Political and literary organ of Union of Russian Writers	V Bakhmetev, F Berezhovskiy, V Emilov, V Ivanov, I Luppol, F Panferov, A Fadeyev, M Shaginyan (Editorial Board)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs both political and economic	Communist Academy (Pub.) E C Varga (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCY

Official news agency

J G Dolinsky (Dir.)

Tass

EL SALVADOR

Capital San Salvador
Area 13,176 square miles
Population 1,521,186 (1932 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Elected January 13-15, 1935 Assumed office March 1, 1935
for four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President Cesar Cierra

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government. President Martinez is assisted by Gen. Andres I. Menendez (Vice-President and Minister of War, Marine and Aviation), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. Jose Tomas Calderon (Minister of Gobernacion, Public Works, Labor, Charities and Sanitation) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper

Diario de Hoy (morning)	
Diario Latino (evening)	
Diario Nuevo (morning)	
Patria (evening)	
Prensa (morning and evening)	
Diario de Ahuachapan (evening) (Ahuachapan)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	
Nacional (evening) (San Miguel)	
Diario de Santa Ana (evening) (Santa Ana)	
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	
Diario del Pueblo (evening) (Santa Ana)	
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	*

Proprietor	Editor, &c
N. Viera Altamirano (Prop.)	
Miguel Pinto (Prop.)	
Francisco Espinoza (Dir.)	
A Guerra Trigueros (Prop. and Ed.)	
Manuel Andino (Ed.)	
Victor M. Lagos (Ed.)	
C. Augusto Osegueda (Prop.)	
Reuben Membreno (Prop. and Ed.)	
Isabel de Rivera (Prop.)	
Pablo Rivera (Dir.)	
R. Diaz Galano (Dir.)	
Nicolas Cabanas D. (Prop.)	
Jose Valdez (Ed.)	
Fernando Garzon S. (Prop. and Dir.)	
Eusebio Plantier (Prop. and Ed.)	
Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (Ed.)	

SIAM

Cap. at Bangkok
Area 19° 1' 23" E., 2° 4' 2" S.
Population 13,256,000 (1933, estimate)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925, proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H H PRINCE ADITYA (President), CHAO PHYA YOMARAJ and
GEN CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

COLONEL PHYA PHAHOL PHOLPHAYUHA SEVA
(President of Council of State)

Appointed June 22, 1933, re-appointed February 12, 1936

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and those of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932), at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 156 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June 1933 Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed and he became Premier.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was appointed King as from the same date. The King has been absent from Siam

since the beginning of his reign A Council of Regency consisting of three members represents the authority of the King

PRESS.

All listed papers are published in the capital city
The press in Siam is subject to government control

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese)	Pang Ngee Seng (Ed.)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (Ed.)
City Star Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Thongdee Isarakul (Prop.)
Doed Rathadharmanu Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Tuan Yawaprabas (Ed.)
Fa Sen Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Jew Jaw Tao (Ed.)
Hiwa Siew Yer Pao (in Chinese)	Lai Kok Sae (Ed.)
Issara (in Siamese)	Nai T Boonthiam (Prop.)
Khao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Nom Maddhucas (Prop. and Ed.)
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Nobakscow Navaratana (Ed.)
Min Kok Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Ngim Sau (Ed.)
Nim Jeng Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Tiew Jeu Theng (Ed.)
Phadung Jati Daily News (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Songsutjant (Ed.)
Pramuan Wan (in Siamese)	Mom Chao Phorn Phimolpharn (Prop.)
Rasada (in Siamese)	Nai Chalay Chaidhat (Ed.)
Sao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Pradit Samitsuri (Ed.)
Siam Chronicle (in English)	Phya Phyanussana (Ed.)
Siam Nikorn (in Siamese)	Nai Thanuant Jatuprayur (Ed.)
Siam Rasda Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manut Vasuvat (Prop.)
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (Prop.)
Sriwan Daily News (in Siamese)	Phra Chalalai (Prop.)
Thai Mai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Bansob Suwanont (Ed.)
The Nation (in Siamese)	Mom Proi Varavorn (Prop.)
Tong Hua Min Poh (in Chinese)	Yong Wee Son (Ed.)
Tong Min Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Lee Koon Lam (Ed.)
Wah Khiew Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Chow Ileng Theng (Ed.)
Wah Sen Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Ho Seck wan (Ed.)
Government Gazette (weekly)	The Government (Prop.)
Record (economic quarterly, in English and Siamese)	Department of Commerce (Prop.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital Pretoria (seat of administration)

Capetown (seat of legislature)

Area 472,000 square miles

Population 9,53,66, (19,600,000, preliminary figures) of which 5,03,1 are Europeans

Governor-General

PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumes office January, 1937

Cabinet

United South African National Party

Reorganized March 30, 1933

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for five years)

President C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Mal
anite)

Parties

United Party

Labor

Total

Representatives

,8

2

—

40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 17, 1933 (for five years)

Speaker E. G. JANSEN (United)

Parties

United Party 120

Malanites 20

Dominion 5

Labor 4

Roofites 1

Total

10

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY The coalition of the Nationalist Party and the South African Party in 1933 led to fusion in 1934, the two parties, with the approval of the Party congresses, have merged in the United Party, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

The Fusion compact affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests or its sovereign freedom. At the 1934 Parliamentary session the Government enacted changes in the South Africa Act of 1909 (the Union's original constitution) in the form of legislation which provides that the King shall act only on the advice of his South African Ministers, defines the Union's status as one of Sovereign Independence, and provides South Africa with its own Great Seal. The custody of the Great Seal is (contrary to previous practice) now vested in the Prime Minister, who also is empowered by the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act to affix the Royal Seal to legislation.

whenever, in his opinion, the delay involved in obtaining the King's signature would either frustrate the object thereof, or retard the despatch of public business. In such circumstances the Governor-General shall sign on behalf of the King. Further legislation has been introduced to re-enact the amended South Africa Act as a Union Act.

The United Party program includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of government. This proviso is admitted to be a concession to the old Afrikander Republican sentiment, since the purpose is to give freedom to any member of the United Party to make propaganda for the establishment of a Republican form of Government.

In domestic policy the United Party recognizes the two great primary industries, agriculture and mining, as the foundations of the country's permanent welfare, it encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry, and maintains the Civilized White Labor policy.

The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is accepted as a fundamental principle of Native policy, but there will be no inter-mixture of the races and the Party will seek a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, will recognize as paramount the essentials of European civilization.

Leaders General J B M Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J C Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christian Havenga (Minister of Finance), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Railways and Harbors and of Defence), Jan H Hofmeyr (Minister of Mines, Education and Social Welfare), Pieter G W Grobler (Minister of Native Affairs), Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), General Jan C G Kemp (Minister of Lands) Senator Charles F Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), A P S Fourie (Minister of Commerce and Industries), Richard Stuttaford (Minister of Interior and Public Health) and F C Sturrock (Minister without Portfolio).

DR MALAN'S PARTY The former members of the Nationalist Party who have combined under Dr D F Malan in opposition to the fusion claim that it is the true Nationalist Party. They are in favor of the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees.

Leaders Dr D F Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), Reverend Dr C W du Toit, F C Erasmus (formerly organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party) and Dr N J van der Merwe (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It adheres to old principles of the South African Party and places cooperation within the British Empire, as opposed to Sovereign Independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenges the Prime Minister's contention that South Africa may remain neutral in any future war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes in the Union.

Leaders Colonel C F Stallard, C W A Coulter and J S Marwick (Members of Parliament).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR PARTY With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the "split" in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders Thomas Boydell and J. D. F. Briggs (Senators) and D. C. Burridge and W. B. Madeley (Members of Parliament).

GREY SHIRTS A Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts.

Leaders L. T. Weechart and F. S. du Toit.

PRESS

Name of Paper	Political affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (Ed., &c.) D. E. Macaulay (Ed.)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Domestic matters, has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson (Ed.)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation, influential, in Afrikaans.	D. A. L. Geyer (Ed.)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; older newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. B. McKeown (Ed.)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	D. A. J. R. Van Riva (Ed.)
Mail Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Fisher (Ed.)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Domestic, conservative in imperial politics, extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjacent provinces.	G. F. White (M. & Ed.)
Daily Press (East London)	Independent, wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (Ed.)
Die Veldland (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (Ed.)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Ross MacLeod (Ed.)
Sunday Express (Johannesburg)	Independent.	A. G. Barlow (Ed.)
Sundays Times (Johannesburg)	Independent, larger circulation in South Africa.	J. L. Levy (Ed.)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Dore (Ed.) Baron Porter (M. & Ed.) G. Calvert (Ed.)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party, progressive, older paper in Natal.	Sir Edgar H. Wallop (Ed.)
Editor's Progress Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to economical and agricultural subjects, wide circulation.	
Die Volksraam (Pretoria)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	C. S. Corlett (Ed.)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Dr. Hall (Ed.)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (Pub.) Prof. S. H. Franklin and Prof. R. Levy (Eds.)

NEWS AGENCIES

Reuters Agency Ltd.	L. M. Smith	James S. Dunn (Special Agent)
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SPAIN

Capital Madrid
Area 190,050 square miles
Population 24,583,096 (1934 estimate)

President

MANUEL AZAÑA

Elected on May 10, 1936 by a Presidential Convention
following the removal of President Zamora by Parliament on
April 7, 1936

Assumed office May 11, 1936

Cabinet

"Popular Front" (Left Republican, Syndicalist, Communist,
Socialist and Catalonian Left)

Appointed September 4, 1936, reorganized November 5, 1936

Premier

FRANCISCO LARGO CABALLERO (Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Election of February 16, 1936

President DIEGO MARTINEZ-BARRO (Radical Democrat)

Parties	Representation
Left Parties	248
Right Parties	175
Center Parties	50
Total	473

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Spain is in the throes of a revolution. Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out in July, 1936.

Directly after the election Manuel Azaña, a Left Republican, formed a Cabinet. It contained no Socialists or Communists. When Azaña was elected President in May, his lieutenant Santiago Casares Quiroga, also a Left Republican, headed the Cabinet which still contained no Socialists or Communists. This government was in power when the rebellion was precipitated by General Franco.

The necessity of combining all elements favorable to the Republic and opposed to fascism resulted later in the reorganization of the government and on September 4, 1936, Largo Caballero, leader of the Socialists, became Premier and included in his cabinet several Socialists and two Communists. In the reconstitution of his government on November 5, 1936, four Syndicalists were included. The members of the Cabinet are: Francisco Largo Caballero (Premier

and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of Marine and Air), Julio Alvarez del Vayo (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Juan Garcia Oliver (Minister of Justice), Juan Negrin (Minister of Finance), Jesus Hernandez (Minister of Education), Angel Galan (Minister of Interior), Anselmo de Gracia (Minister of Labor), Bernardo Giner (Minister of Communications), Juan Peron (Minister of Industry), Vicente Uribe (Minister of Agriculture), Juan Lopez (Minister of Commerce), Federico Montseny (Minister of Health), Carlos Espaia (Minister of Propaganda), Jose Giral and Jaime Arzua (Ministers without Portfolio).

The programs and leaders of the parties in Spain prior to the outbreak of the rebellion were as follows:

RIGHT

ACQUARIAN POPULIST PARTY A conservative, Catholic-nationalist group leaning toward Monarchs; its realistic leader announced his acceptance of the Republican regime.

Leader: Jose Maria Gil Robles.

ACQUARIAN PARTY Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and dedicated to only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: Jose Martinez de Velasco (former Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Antonio Roto Villanueva.

CATALANIAN LEAGUE A conservative and strongly regional party in opposition to Catalanian Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambó and Juan Veneciano.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY Monarchists of Carlist persuasions and leaders opposed to Alfonso VIII, as much Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Romanes.

RENOVACION ESPAÑOLA PARTY Monarchists who openly espoused the restoration of Alfonso VIII and a return to the old order, in effect Catholic and reactionary.

Leaders: Antonio Gorozpe and Celso Sola.

INDEPENDENTS (RIGHT) Conservative and reactionary but unaligned with Right parties.

Leader: Abilio Calderon.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY Strongly Catholic and conservative with Carlist monarchical leanings. They differed from the other Right groups principally in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leader: Jose Horn.

INDEPENDENTS (MONARCHISTS) Sood off from Renovacion Española and Traditionalists and pursued an apparent course looking toward restoration of monarchy on English model.

Leader: Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the Navy).

CENTRE

RADICAL PARTY This party favored the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law and civil cooperation with Right parties within the republican regime.

Leaders: Alfonso de Larrion Garzia (many times Premier) and Santiago Alba (Premier of the Coup).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY This party was Catholic, conservative and republican

Leader Miguel Maura

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY A small conservative party.

Leader Melquiades Alvarez

LEFT

SOCIALIST PARTY Its policies included consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production and confiscation of the large rural estates

Leaders Julian Besteiro, Francisco Largo Caballero (Premier and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of Marine and Air), Fernando de los Rios (Ambassador to the United States) and Jimenez Asua

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Also called Republican Union Party Stood for original purposes of the revolution of 1931, complete separation of Church and State, establishment of free public schools, improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants

Leader Martinez Barrio (formerly Premier)

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY (ESQUERRA) This party favored economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature, strongly regionalist

Leaders Luis Companys (formerly President of the Catalan Generalidad), Nicolas D'Oliver and Trabal Sans

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY Had identical program to that of Radical Democratic Party

Leaders Manuel Azaña (President of the Republic), Casares Quiroga and Barcia Trelles

Leaders of other Parties Gordon Ordaz (Radical Socialist), Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Rocha (Federal), Bolivar (Communist)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor Ed tor etc
A B C	Monarchistic.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (Ed)
Ahora	Right Republican	Luis Montiel Balanzat (Prop)
Debate	Clerical and conservative, one of the leading papers	Manuel Chaves Nogales (Ed)
Epoca (evening)	Monarchist c.	Francisco Diaz (Ed)
Frente Rojo	Communist.	G I Robles (Ass't Ed)
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of El Liberal Left Republican	Marques de Valdespina (Prop)
Imparcial	Conservative Republican	Alfredo Escobar (Ed)
Informaciones (evening)	Republican well informed good news service from provinces	Juan March (Prop)
Liberal	Left Republican.	Juan Pujol (Ed)
Luz	Right Republican.	Antonio Villanueva (Ed)
Nacion S glo Futuro	Conservative Extreme Catholic	Luis Miquel (Prop)
Socialista	Socialist party organ	Corpus Barga (Ed)
Sol	Republican large circulation most dependable paper in Madrid	Manuel Delgado Barreto (Ed)
Tierra	Revolutionary Syndicalism.	Manuel Senante (Prop and Ed)
Voz	Evening edition of El Sol Republican	Julian Zorrilla (Ed)
Opcion (Barcelona)	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Fernando Vela (Ed)
	.	Salvador Canovas Cervantes (Prop and Ed)
	.	Jose Mirel (Ed)
	.	Gassols (Ed)

SPAIN

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Vanguardia (Barcelona) . . .	Moderate conservative.	E. Godó (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Veu Catalunya (Barcelona)	Organ of Catalonian League.	F. Cambo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)	Catholic conservative.	José María Urquijo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz de Guipúzcoa (San Sebastián)	Right Republican.	José Uribiaaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. B. C. (Seville) . . .	Monarchistic.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville) . . .	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly) .	Conservative economic review	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)

SWEDEN

Capital Stockholm

Area 173,347 square miles

Population 6,249,489 (1936 est. mate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858, ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Agrarian)

Appointed September 28, 1936

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER*
(Första Kammaren)

Speaker Vacant

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September 1936 (for four years)

Speaker AUGUST SAVSTROM (Social
Democrat)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Social Democratic	66	Social Democratic	112
Conservative	45	Conservative	44
Agrarian	22	Agrarian	36
People's	16	People's	27
Socialist	1	Socialist	6
	—	Communist	5
Total	150	Total	230

*One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city
councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased effectiveness of the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in theory republican, advocates democracy in management of industry, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Harold Åkerberg and Anders Anderson

CONSERVATIVE PARTY Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law

becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions, favors development of agriculture and commerce and protection of domestic industry against foreign competition, deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders Prof Gösta Bagge and Martin Skoglund

PEOPLE'S PARTY A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, favors disarmament, control of war industries and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry, the facilitation of international trade, checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private, reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system)

Leaders Gustaf Andersson and Governor Felix Hamrin.

ACRARIA' PARTY Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leader Axel Pehrson (Minister of Agriculture) and J Nilsson (Minister of Defense)

SOCIALIST PARTY Formed by faction of the Communist Party and certain extremists of Social Democratic Party in 1934. Although advocating communistic ideas it does not adhere to the 3d Internationale.

Leaders Karl Kilbom and Nils Flyg

COMMUNISTS Affiliated with the 3d Internationale

Leaders Hugo Sillén and Sven Linderot.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Program Editor, etc
Aftonbladet	People's Party	
Arbetaren	Syndicalist	Albert Jensen (Ed.)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party	Sam P. Dahlberg (Ed.)
Folkets Dagblad	Socialist	Leif Kilbom (P.t Ed.)
Nya Dagligt Almanacka	Conservative	Nils Flyg (Ed.)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democracy	Harald André (Ed.)
Stockholms-Tidningen		Fr Strand (Ed.)
Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party	P. G. Petersson (Ed.)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative	Carl Trygger (Ed.)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party	Vilhelm Östlin (Ed.)
Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning (Gothenburg)	People's Party	Torrey Segnestad (Ed.)
Göteborgs Morgonposten (Gothenburg)	Conservative	Nils Lindgren (Ed.)
Göteborgs-Posten (Gothenburg)	People's Party	Harry Hyore (Ed.)
Morgonbladet (Gothenburg)	People's Party	Karl Hultberg (Ed.)
Ny Tid (Gothenburg)	Social Democratic	Ricard Landerup (Ed.)
Arbetet (Gävle)	Social Democratic	Allan Varg (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Skånska Dagbladet . . . (Malmö)	Agrarian	Hjalmar Berlin (Ed.)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Söällposten . . . (Malmö)	Conservative	Claes Landskog (Ed.)
Affärsvarlden (weekly)	Financial	Emil Fitger (Ed.)
Finanstidningen (weekly)	Financial	Hjalmar Fredriksson (Ed.)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial	V. von Zeipel (Ed.)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English	Erik Nylander (Ed.)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic	Al Vanner (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Central news agency, owned and operated on cooperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies	Gustaf Reutersward (Mg. Dir.)
Svensk Amerikanska Nyhetsbyran	Independent	Nils Horney (Mg. Dir.)
Telegrafbild Rotogravyr	Independent, features and photo exchange.	Simon Söderström (Mg. Dir.)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne

Area: 15,940 square miles

Population: 4,095,095 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. GIUSEPPE MOTTA (Catholic Conservative)

Elected by Parliament December 17, 1936; assumed office

January 1, 1937, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2; and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1). Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17, 1935, for term

January 1, 1936—December 31, 1939

Chancellor

DR. GEORGE BOVET (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934, for term ending

December 31, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati) Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2 for each canton

President: EDWIN HAUSER (Social Political)

President: MAURICE TROILLET (Catholic Conservative)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Catholic Conservative	19	Social Democratic	50
Radical Democratic	15	Radical Democratic	48
Social Democratic	3	Catholic Conservative	42
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	3	Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	21
Liberal Democratic	2	Independents' Party	7
Social Political	2	Liberal Democratic	6
Total	44	Progressive Farmers	4
		Social Political	3
		Communist	2
		Minor groups	4
		Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY A progressive, middle-class party, brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state, centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare, urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders Dr Albert Meyer (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr Johannes Baumann (Member of Federal Council), Hermann Obrecht (Member of Federal Council), Dr George Bovet (Chancellor), Dr G Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr R Schopfer (formerly President of Council of States) Dr Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr Henri Vallotton, Dr Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Dr Walter Stucki, Dr L F Meyer, A Lachenal and Th Gut (Members of National Council)

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing, adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation, anti-militarism, and woman suffrage, its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders Ernest Paul Gruber (formerly President of National Council), Dr Kloti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E Reinhard, Dr Opricht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Leon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council)

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power, advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education, opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes, advocates social measures, comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders Dr Giuseppe Motta (President of the Confederation, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr Philippe Etter (Member of Federal Council), Jean Marie Musy (Member of National Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Trollet (President of National Council), Raymond Evequoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), A Zust (Member of Council of States) and Dr Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States)

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919 a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hans Stahli (President of Party), Prof Ernest Laut (Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr R

Abt (formerly President of National Council), Gottfried Gnägi (Member of National Council), Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, T. Winzeler and Ed. Pfister (Members of Council of States)

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY A progressive, middle class party representing consumers interests, favors reduction of cost of living

Leaders Gottlieb Duttweiler, Fr. Wuthrich and Balthasar Zimmermann (Members of National Council)

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles, federalist, opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government, supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation

Leaders Dr. Jakob Albert Oen, Ch. Gogerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krügel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States)

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party, tends to the left.

Leaders Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Gadien (Members of National Council)

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities, centralist.

Leaders Edwin Hauser (President of Council of States) and R. Tschudy (Member of National Council)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Berner Tagblatt	Independent	W. Thormann (Dir.)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic	Hans Vogel (Ed.)
Bund	Radical Democratic	Ernst Scherch (Dir.)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party	Fr. Pochon (Ed.)
Aarauer Tagblatt (Aarau)	Radical Democratic	D. M. Feldmann (Ed.)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung (Basle)	Social Democratic	Dr. Lanzener (Ed.)
Basler Nachrichten (Basle)	Liberal Democratic	W. Hungerbühler (Ed.)
Freier (Basle)	Communist	D. Jakob Albert Oen (Ed.)
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic	Max Wallach (Ed.)
Neue Basler Zeitung (Basle)	Conservative	D. F. Hartman (Ed.)
Dovece (Bellinzona)	Liberal Democratic	D. E. Koenig (Ed.)
Popolare Liberta (Bellinzona)	Catholic Conservative	Salmon Comp (Ed.)
Bremdoer Tagblatt (Chur)	Catholic Conservative	Don Albert (Ed.)
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic	Anton Habermacher (Ed.)
Thurgauer Zeitung (Frauenfeld)	Radical Democratic	Dr. R. Domenz (Ed.)
Liberte (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative	Dr. R. H. Berger (Ed.)
Freiburger Nachrichten (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative	Imprimerie S. Paul (Dir.)
Courrier de Genève (Geneva)	Catholic Conservative	Jos. Pauchard (Ed.)
Journal de Genève (Geneva)	Conservative	Abbe Carter (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Journal des Nations (Geneva)	International, politics and diplomacy	Carlo A Prato and Czeslaw Poznansky (<i>Eds</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent	Eugene Fabre (<i>Ed</i>)
Travailler (Geneva)	Socialistic	Leon Nicole (<i>Pol Dir</i>)
Tribune de Geneve (Geneva)	Independent	Alb Sarrol (<i>Ed</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Socalist	Ed Junod (<i>Ed</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent	M Venderaa (<i>Pol Dir</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal	von der Aa (<i>Ed</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democrat c	O Treyvaud (<i>Ed</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent	Max Reymond (<i>Pol Ed</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic	M Muret and Prof Rossier (<i>Eds</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative	R Rubatet (<i>Dir</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent	Camille Rebien (<i>Ed</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Liberal Democrat c	M Monet (<i>Dir</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative	Dr Ackermann (<i>Ed</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel (Neuchatel)	Independent	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For Ed</i>)
Ostschweiz (St Gall)	Catholic Conservative	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed</i>)
St Galler Tagblatt (St Gall)	Radical Democratic	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Don Leber (<i>Ed</i>)
Die Front (Zurich)	Nationalist.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir</i>)
Freiheit (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party	Dr C Doka (<i>Ed</i>)
Neue Zürcher Nachrichten (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative	E Flukiger (<i>Ed</i>)
Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)	Radical Democratic wide cir- culation well informed on economic questions	Dr F Uhlmann (<i>Ed</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic	Dr H Oehler (<i>Ed</i>)
Zürcher Post (Zurich)	Democratic	Marino Bodenmann (<i>Ed</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Willisau Ct Lucerne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture	F Retzmann (<i>Dir</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic	Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed</i>)
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed</i>)
Swiss Telegraph c Agency	NEWS AGENCY Independent.	O Huersch (<i>Ed</i>)
		Dr E Steinmann (<i>Ed</i>)
		Dr Halther Meyer (<i>Dir</i>)
		E Nobs (<i>Ed</i>)
		Dr Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir</i>)
		Dr R. Ludi (<i>Dir</i>)

TURKEY

Capital Ankara (Ankara)

Area 294,416 square miles

Population 16,200,694 (1935 census)

President

KAMÂL ATATÜRK (People's Party)

Reelected March 1, 1935, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party

Appointed September 27, 1930

Reappointed March 1, 1935

Premier

GEN. ISMET İNÖNU (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)

(Kamutav)

Election of February 8, 1935 (four-year term)

President ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	389
Independents	10
Total	399

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY The only political party existing in Turkey, strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey, the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons, the separation of Church and State, the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law, and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *statism*. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Kamal Ataturk as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders Kamâl Ataturk (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet İnönü (Premier), Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Şukru Kaya (Secretary General of Party and Minister of Interior)

TURKEY

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PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Akşam	People's Party	Necmeddin Sadık (Prop and Ed)
Beyoğlu	Italian interests, in French	Gilberto Primi (Ed)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party, also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i>	Yunus Nadi (Prop and Ed)
Istanbul Journal d'Orient	French interests	Pierre Le Goff (Ed)
Resmi Gazete	Jewish interests, in French	Albert Carcassio (Prop and Ed)
Son Posta	Official, Government daily	Prime Minister's Office (Pub)
Tan	Independent	Selim Rıggip (Ed)
Türkische Post	People's Party	Ahmet Emin Yalman (Ed)
Vakit	German interests	Van Ritgen & Co. (Prop)
Ulus (Ankara)	People's Party, also publishes a weekly French edition Ankara	Mehmet Asım Uz (Prop and Ed)
Ayın Tarhi (monthly)	Press Review	Fatih Rıfkı Atay (Ed)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic in French	Press Bureau (Pub)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic, in French	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (Pub)
Levant Trade Review (monthly)	Economic, in English	French Chamber of Commerce (Pub)
Monthly Trade Review (monthly)	Economic, in English	American Chamber of Commerce (Pub)
Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official	British Chamber of Commerce (Pub)
Turkish Press Association	Independent, but recognized by the government	Muvaffak Menevmenoğlu (Dir.) Hakkı Tanrı Uz (Mg Dir.)

NEWS AGENCIES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital Washington

Area Continental United States 3,076,789 square miles, including insular possessions 3,735,395 square miles

Population Continental United States 127,310,000 (1933, estimate)

President

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reelected November 3, 1936 for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November 3, 1936 (six-year term
renewed by thirds every two years)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 3, 1936 (for two years)

President JOHN N GARNER (Democrat)

Speaker WILLIAM B BANKHEAD (Democrat)

Party	Representation	Party	Representation
Democratic	76	Democratic	332
Republican	16	Republican	89
Farmer Labor	2	Progressive	8
Progressive	1	Farmer Labor	5
Independent	1	Vacancy	1
Total	96	Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1936 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative

Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union Thus while every nation wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs In the present Congress seven seats, two in the Senate and five in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934 It is not a national group but is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (Governor of Wisconsin) In the present Congress the Progressives have one seat in the Senate and eight in the House

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office The platforms adopted at the conventions in 1936 follow

DEMOCRATIC PARTY Traditionally the low-tariff party, strongest in the Southern states Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are in foreign policy, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy, opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, making the Kellogg Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation, international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense, a policy of taking the profits out of war, no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue, membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935 In domestic policy the 1936 platform defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry, conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way, other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coopera-

tion, Federal cooperation to proceed within the limits of the constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the constitution, opposed monopolies and concentration of power, recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts), continued protection of the rights of labor, defended old age and social security insurance, approved of rural electrification and cheap power, promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy, it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity, cherished a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders Franklin D Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N Garner (Vice President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James A Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Joseph T Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate), William B Bankhead (Speaker of the House) and Sam Rayburn (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are as follows. In foreign policy, urged collection of Allied debts, officially endorsed the Kellogg Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it, favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfilment of Article 2 of Kellogg Briand treaty, stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties, pronounced against joining the World Court, opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated cooperation in its humanitarian and technical work, favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most favored nation principle, declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest, desired an adequate national defense but cooperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms. In domestic policy it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law, defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court, championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas, promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement, urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production, protection of the full rights of labor, approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis, strict enforcement of laws against monopolies, enforcement of the principle of civil service, demanded a cessation of the Government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system, postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of cooperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders Alfred M Landon (Presidential candidate in 1936), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), John D W Hamilton (Chairman of the

Republican National Committee), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

Name of Paper	Circulation *	(m morning; e evening) Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
<i>ALABAMA</i>			
Age Herald (m) (Birmingham)	40,852	Democratic	Victor H. Hanson (Pub)
Advertiser (m) (Montgomery)	33,883	Democratic	J. E. Chappell (Pres.) Grover C. Hall (Ed.)
<i>CALIFORNIA</i>			
Times (Los Angeles)	169,959	Independent Republican	R. W. Trueblood (Ed.)
Chronicle (m) (San Francisco)	107,414	Republican	George T. Cameron (Pub)
Examiner (m) (San Francisco)	170,123	Independent	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 193) George Hearst (Pub)
<i>COLORADO</i>			
Post (e) (Denver)	157,062	Independent	W. C. Shepherd (Pub)
Rocky Mountain News (m) (Denver)	37,433	Independent	E. C. Day (Mg. Ed.) Scipps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 193)
<i>CONNECTICUT</i>			
Courant (Hartford) (m)	39,751	Republican, oldest daily in the United States, established in 1764	H. H. Conland (Pub) Maurice S. Sherman (Ed.)
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</i>			
Post (m) (Washington)	98,109	Independent	Eugene Meyer (Pub)
Star (e) (Washington)	127,860	Independent	Theo W. Noyes (Ed.)
<i>FLORIDA</i>			
Florida Times Union (m) (Jacksonville)	65,676	Democratic	W. M. Ball (Pres. and Ed.)
<i>GEORGIA</i>			
Constitution (m) . . .	103,017	Democratic	N. S. Noble (Mg. Ed.)
<i>ATLANTA</i>			
<i>ILLINOIS</i>			
Daily News (e) . . .	408,001	Independent	William Franklin Knox (Pub)
<i>CHICAGO</i>			Paul Scott Mowrer (Ed.)
Tribune (Chicago) (e)	813,027	Independent Republican	Robert R. McCormick (Ed.)
<i>INDIANA</i>			
News (e) (Indianapolis)	145,390	Independent Republican	Warren C. Fairbanks (Pub)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	120,274	Independent	Stephen Noland (Ed.) John C. Shaffer (Pub and Ed.)
<i>IOWA</i>			
Register (m) . . .	153,820	Republican	Gardner Cowles (Pub) Harvey Ingham (Ed.)
<i>KANSAS</i>			
Capital (Topeka) . . .	44,734	Republican	Senator Arthur Capper (Pub) Harold T. Chase (Ed.)
<i>KENTUCKY</i>			
Courier Journal (m) . . .	105,638	Democratic	Robert W. Bingham (Pres.) Harrison Robertson (Ed.)
<i>Louisville</i>			
<i>LOUISIANA</i>			
Times Picayune (m) . . .	116,673	Independent Democratic	L. K. Nicholson (Ed.)
<i>MAINE</i>			
News (Bangor) . . .	28,459	Republican	Fred D. Jordan (Pub)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1917*

UNITED STATES

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
<i>MARYLAND</i>			
Sun (m and e) (Baltimore)	143,655 (m) 145,183 (e)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (Pub) John W Owens (Ed morning) Hamilton Owens (Ed evening)
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i>			
Christian Science Monitor (e) (Boston)	126,832	Independent, published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ, has wide general circulation	J Roscoe Drummond, Roland R Harrison, Albert F Gilmore, and Frank L Penna (Ed Bd)
Globe (m and e) (Boston)	133,102 (m) 135,143 (e)	Democratic.	W O Taylor (Pres)
Herald (m) (Boston)	128,957	Republican.	R B Choate (Ed)
Post (m) (Boston)	361,877	Independent Democratic	Richard Grozier (Ed and Pub)
Transcript (e) (Boston)	30,239	Independent Republican.	Henry T Claus (Ed)
Republican (m) (Springfield)	15,430	Independent.	Richard Hooker (Pub) Waldo L Cook (Ed)
<i>MICHIGAN</i>			
Free Press (m) (Detroit)	256,714	Independent.	E D Stair (Pres)
News (e) (Detroit)	300,780	Independent.	William E Scripps (Pres) Carlton S Shier (Ed)
<i>MINNESOTA</i>			
Journal (e) (Minneapolis)	118,084	Independent Republican.	Carl W Jones (Pub)
Pioneer Press (m) (St. Paul)	75,448	Independent Republican.	Leo E Owens (Pub)
<i>MISSOURI</i>			
Star (e) (Kansas City)	306,739	Independent.	H J Haskell (Ed)
Globe Democrat (m) (St. Louis)	214,944	Independent Democratic.	E Lansing Ray (Pres)
Post Dispatch (e) (St. Louis)	237,609	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (Pub)
<i>NEBRASKA</i>			
Bee-News (m and e) (Omaha)	51,726 (m) 50,141 (e)	Republican, Hearst.	Fred S Hunter (Ed)
World Herald (m. and e) (Omaha)	65,873 (m) 68,130 (e)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (Pub) H E Newbranch (Ed)
<i>NEW JERSEY</i>			
News (e) (Newark)	135,653	Independent.	Edward W Scudder (Pub)
<i>NEW YORK</i>			
American (m) (New York City)	314,472	Organ of W R Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p 193) Edmond D Coblenz (Ed) Ogden Reid (Ed)
Herald Tribune (m) (New York City)	327,305	Republican	Alexander R Sharpton (Pub)
Journal of Commerce (m) (New York City)	19,559	Commercial.	Robert W Acton (Mfg Ed) J David Stern (Pub)
Post (e) (New York City)	205,962	Democratic, oldest daily paper in New York.	Harry B Nelson (Mfg Ed) William T Dewar (Pub) Frank M O'Brien (Ed) A H Sulzberger (Pub) Rollo Ogden (Ed) F A Kormeyer (Ed)
Sun (e) (New York City)	303,658	Republican.	Scripps Howard newspaper (See Note p 193) Roy W Howard (Ed)
Times (m) (New York City)	472,674	Independent Democratic	Julian Miller (Ed) Josephus Daniels (Pres)
Wall Street Journal (m) (New York City)	29,251	Financial.	
World Telegram (e) (New York City)	401,205	Democratic.	
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i>			
Observer (m) (Charlotte)	63,993	Democratic.	
News & Observer (m.) (Raleigh)	52,751	Democratic.	

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
OHIO			
Enquirer (m) (Cincinnati)	109,453	Independent	W F Wiley (Ed)
Plain Dealer (m) (Cleveland)	206,550	Independent Democratic	Paul Bellamy (Ed)
Press (e) (Cleveland)	207,732	Independent	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Louis B Seltzer (Ed)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (e) (Tulsa)	58,907	Independent	Richard Lloyd Jones (Pub)
World (m) (Tulsa)	73,893	Independent Republican	Eugene Lorton (Pub)
ORECON			
Oregonian (m) (Portland)	111,032	Independent Republican	Paul Kelty (Ed)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (e) (Philadelphia)	513,700	Independent Republican	Fred Fuller Shedd (Ed)
Public Ledger (e) (Philadelphia)	197,356	Independent	Curtis-Martin Newspapers (Props) C M Morrison (Ed)
Press (e) (Pittsburgh)	182,054	Independent	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T Leach (Ed)
RHODE ISLAND			
Journal (m) (Providence)	44,178	Independent	Sevelon Brown (Mg Ed)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (m) (Memphis)	121,895	Democratic	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below)
TEXAS			
News (Dallas)	87,273	Independent Democratic	George B Dealey (Pub)
UTAH			
Tribune (m) (Salt Lake City)	54,215	Republican	J F Fitzpatrick (Pub)
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (e) (Richmond)	80,262	Independent Democratic	John Stewart Bryan (Pub) Douglas S Freeman (Ed)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (m) (Seattle)	104,908	Republican	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) John Boettlinger (Ed) C B Blethen (Pub)
Times (e) (Seattle)	101,689	Independent	Harry J Grant (Pub) Ben Scherer (Pres)
WISCONSIN			
Journal (e) (Milwaukee)	187,041	Independent	
Leader (e) (Milwaukee)	50,618	Socialist Labor	

Note — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope.

Name of Group	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Hearst newspapers	Independent, composed of 28 papers in 18 cities	William R Hearst (Prop)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent, composed of 24 papers in 23 cities	Robert P Scripps (Controlling Shareholder) William W Hawkins (Chairman of Board) G B Parker (Ed)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following newspapers represent the more important non-English speaking groups in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1936*.

DAILIES

Name of Paper	Circulation	Language	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Morning Sun (San Francisco)	13,153	Chinese.	Tong Wor (Bus Mgr.)
Svjet (New York City)	14,200	Croatian	Tomo Jeramaz (Pub)
Svornost (Chicago)	50,383	Czech	Joseph Neuzil (Ed.)
Tyomies (Superior, Wis.)	11,964	Finnish	Richard Pesola (Ed.)
Le Messager (Lewiston, Me.)	5,226	French	Henry De Vitry (Ed.)
Staats-Herald Corporation (New York City)	55,264	German	Bernard H. Ridder (Ed.)
Atlanta (New York City)	12,916	Greek.	V Constantimides (Ed.)
Szabadsag (Cleveland)	41,187	Hungarian	Paul J. Petheo (Ed.)
Il Progressor Italo-Americano (New York City)	82,087	Italian	Italo Falbo (Ed.)
New World (San Francisco)	14,353	Japanese.	T Abe (Ed.)
Jewish Forward (New York City)	114,145	Jewish.	Abraham Cahan (Ed.)
Naujienos (Chicago)	31,210	Lithuanian.	Pius Gregaitis (Ed.)
Kuryer Polski (Milwaukee, Wis.)	26,492	Polish	C. P. Dziadulewicz (Mg. Ed.)
Diano de Noticias (New Bedford, Mass.)	9,850	Portuguese.	D F Martins (Ed.)
Russky Golos (New York City)	22,215	Russian.	David Z. Kruskin (Ed.)
American Srbobran (Pittsburg)	10,000	Serbian.	Banko Dajicic (Ed.)
Rovnost Ludu (Chicago)	22,250	Slovak.	F. H. Gruener (Ed.)
La Prensa (New York City)	12,452	Spanish.	Jose M. Torres-Perona (Ed.)
Ukrainian Daily News (New York City)	13,040	Ukrainian.	Michael Tkach (Ed.)

WEEKLIES

Jugoslavenski Glasnik (Chicago)	25,000	Croatian.	Milan Markovic (Ed.)
Hilasat (biweekly) (Chicago)	60,170	Czech.	Josef Neuzil (Ed.)
Tyovacan Osvuostomantsalehti (Superior, Wis.)	17,525	Finnish.	H. Koski (Ed.)
Le Courier des Etats-Unis (biweekly) (New York City)		French.	Walter L. Bronson (Bus Mgr.)
Amerika Herold & Lincoln Freie Presse . . .	73,740	German.	H. E. Fritsch (Ed.)
Detroit Atheneo (Detroit)	13,500	Greek.	A. Manolakos (Mgr.)
Detroit Ujsag (Detroit)	22,500	Hungarian.	Julius Fedor
L'Italia (four times a week) (Chicago)	30,539	Italian.	Oscar Durante (Ed.)
Japanese American (New York City)	10,000	Japanese.	Y. E. Muraka (Ed.)
Jewish Voice (New York City)	18,450	Jewish.	Louis Y. Borkos (Ed.)
Heleivs (Boston)	15,241	Lithuanian.	Stanley Michelson (Ed.)
Decorah Posten (biweekly) (Decorah, Iowa)	29,545	Norwegian.	Kr. Prestgard (Ed.)
Zrada (Chicago) . .	140,460	Polish.	K. Piatkiewicz (Ed.)
Journal Portugues . . (Oakland, Calif.)	10,800	Portuguese.	Pedro L. C. Silvers (Ed.)
Amerikansky Russky Viestnik (Homer-lead, Pa.)	45,000	Russian.	Rev. Stephen Varzaly (Ed.)
Serbian Herald (San Francisco)	15,863	Serbian	E. T. Balich (Ed.)

Name of Paper	Circulation	Language	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Bratstvo (Wilkes-Barre, Pa)	29,730	Slovak	N. S. Bielik (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Francisco)	7,844	Spanish	Nicholas di Matteo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Amerikanaren . (Chicago)	44,514	Swedish	O. A. Lander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Wola (three times a week) (Scranton, Pa)	9,564	Ukrainian	Nicholas Ceglinsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers, independent, exchange arrangements with Reuters - Havas - D N B group	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and 39 other countries, politically independent	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service	A Hearst subsidiary, independent	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary, independent	S. Berkson (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent	Robert W. Bender (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent	Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>) Raymond S. Coll (<i>Ed.</i>) K. F. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent, in Japanese and English	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent, in Japanese and English	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>) Mrs. Virginia B. Hill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican	
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican	
Dia (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent, in Spanish	Guillermo Vivas Valdizvieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent, in Spanish and English	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal, advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then, in Spanish	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent, in Spanish and English	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent, leading paper in Puerto Rico, in Spanish	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pais (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Union Republican, advocates Puerto Rican Statehood, in Spanish and English	Rafael Rivera Santiago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Herald (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Independent, in English and Spanish.	Gordon K. Downey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment, in Spanish.	José Pérez Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED STATES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diano de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent, in Spanish.	A. Villegas Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

NOTE.—All *nacionalista* papers in the Philippines favor Philippine independence, but of late the entire Filipino press has become more conservative in the face of threatened discontinuance of free trade with the United States, and Japanese action in Manchuria.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(or weekly, m. monthly, q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (q) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review (q) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Robert L. Schuyler (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (m.) (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Elery Sedgwick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (m.) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Thomas W. Phelps (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Glenn Griswold (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Official, survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and current events.	M. E. Tracy (<i>Pub.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (q) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial, leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortune (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic and social.	Eric Hodgins (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (q) (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harper's (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Literary, political and economic.	Lee F. Hartman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (q) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Current events, digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	Wilford J. Funk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events, radical tendency.	Editorial Board.
Nation's Business (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Republic (m.) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events, liberal.	Bruce Burden and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
North American Review (<i>m</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	John Pell (<i>Ed</i>)
Pacific Affairs (<i>q</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions	Owen D. Lattimore (<i>Ed</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York, N. Y.)	Political and economic	John A. Prout (<i>Ed</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed</i>)
Review of Reviews and World's Work (<i>m</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official, statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub</i>)
Time (<i>w</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Weekly news organ slanting presentation	Henry R. Luce (<i>Ed</i>)
Today (<i>w</i>) (Dunellen, N. J.)	Political and current events, favorable to Administration	Raymond Moley (<i>Ed</i>)
United States News (<i>w</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Non partisan, record of government and state activity	David Lawrence (<i>Ed</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review (University Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	University of Virginia (<i>Pub</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed</i>)

Parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and are proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government. When the new constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco Parties agreed that President Terra and Dr Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four-year term as from May 18, 1934.

COLORADO PARTY The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc., favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns, recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batlista faction, formerly led by Dr Baltazar Brum, opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders Dr Gabriel Terra (Terrista faction, President of the Republic), Dr Pedro Mamini Rios (Riverista faction, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr Alberto Mañe (Traditionalist faction, Minister to France, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Jose Espalter (Radical faction, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Augusto Cesar Bado (Minister of Interior), Cesar Gutierrez (Minister of Agriculture), Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health), General Alfredo Baldomir (formerly Minister of National Defense) and Cesar Charlone (Minister of Finance).

BLANCO PARTY The "Herristas," who compose the majority of the Blanco Party, are the only Blanco factions represented in the present Government. The two independent factions of the Colorado and Blanco Parties which opposed constitutional reform, namely the Radical Colorados and the Independent Blancos, are now practically disrupted. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program has been its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic which was obtained by the new constitution.

Leaders Dr Luis Alberto Herrera (Senator), Zohio Saldias (Minister of Industry and Labor), Dr Martin R. Etchegoyen (Minister of Public Works) and Dr Victor Haldo (Minister of Public Instruction).

Other Party Leaders J Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gomez (leader of the Communist Party). All three are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Bien Pblco	Catholic conservative.	Dr Vincente Chiarino (Dir.)
Debate	Blanco-Herrista	Dr Luis Alberto Herrera (Dir.)
Dia	Colorado-Batlista	Cesar Batlle Pacheco (Dir.)
Diario (evening)	Colorado Riverista	Vincente F. Costa (Ed.)
Diario Oficial	Official Gazette	Govt. Printing Office (Pub.)
Misionera	Colorado-Riverista	H. Perez Olave (Ed.)

URUGUAY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
País	Blanco Independent.	Dr Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta (Dir.)
Plata	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andres Ramirez (Dir.)
Pueblo	Colorado Terrista.	Dr Domingo Bordaberry and Cesar Charlone (Eds.)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco Herrenista	Jose Lapido (Ed.)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr Emilio Frugoni (Dir.)
Sun	Engl sh non partisan.	G Mayer (Ed.)
Uruguay	Colorado Independent.	Dr Alberto Demchelli (Dir.)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events	Arestes Boroffio (Dir.)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Nación (Pub.)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events	Alberto Arocena (Dir.)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Oribe (Acting Pres.)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Pina (Dir.)
United Press	Independent.	Martín Berzosa (Dir.)

VATICAN CITY

Area 108 7 acres
Population 1 025 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, Pius XI

Born in 1857, elected Pope (261st) February 6, 1922
Crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal Bishops, 50 Cardinal Priests and 14 Cardinal Deacons. Their nationality at present is Italian 38, French 7, American 4, Spanish 4, German 3, Polish 2, Czechoslovakian 2, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, Hungarian, Irish, and Portuguese 1 each. There are 2 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 40 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General, a General Council of Government (Count Franco Ratti, President of the Council), and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

Name of Paper	Nature	Proprietor Editor etc
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official	Count G Della Torre (Ed.)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Office	Mons. g Filippo Giobbe (Dir.)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)	Official	Office of the Secretary of State
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	(201)	

VENEZUELA

Capital Caracas
Area 33,203 square miles
Population 3,025,878 (1926 census)

President

GENERAL ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS

Chosen by Cabinet on December 18, 1935, on death of General Gómez to serve as Provisional President
Elected Constitutional President by Congress on April 25, 1936, for five-year term

Cabinet

Appointed July 8, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámaras del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámaras de Diputados)

† Election of February, 1927 (three-year term) † Election of February 1927 (three-year term)

President Changes every twenty days President Changes every twenty days

Number of members 40 Number of members 85

† No elections were held in 1930, 1933 or 1936, but are scheduled to be held in January 1937 to replace one-half of the members of each house.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city

Name of Paper	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Ahora	Juan de Guruceaga (Prop. and Ed.)
Especia	Suerart & Co. (Prop.)
Critica	R. David Leon (Ed.)
Fan oches	Julio Ramos (Dir.)
Heraldo	Leoncio Martinez (Dir.)
Independiente	Angel Maria Corao (Prop. and Ed.)
Orve	Alfredo Guardia (Dir.)
Religion	Romulo Betancourt (Ed.)
Republica	Monsenor Jesus Maria Pella (Ed.)
Universal	Julio Ramos (Dir.)
Impulso	Pedro Sotillo (Dir.)
(Barquisimeto)	Juan Campona (Ed.)
Informacion	Juan Besson (Ed.)
(Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (Dir.)
Panorama	Lucas Manzano (Prop. and Ed.)
(Maracaibo)	Juan de Guruceaga (Prop. and Ed.)
Elliken (weekly)	Luis Martinez (Ed.)
Elite (weekly)	
Nos-Otras (monthly)	

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital Belgrade (Beograd)
Area 95,558 square miles
Population 14,513,706 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR RADENKO STANKOVICH	2nd Regent
DR IVAN PEROVICH	3rd Regent
GENERAL V TOMICH	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J BANYANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Yugoslav Radical Union (Nine Serbs, four Croats, two Moslems, two Slovenes) Appointed June 24, 1935, reorganized August 8, 1936

Premier

DR MILAN STOYADJINOVICH (Yugoslav Radical Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Prezvaništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Election of February 3, 1935 six-year term renewed by halves every three years

LOWER CHAMBER

(Skupština)

Election of May 5, 1935 four-year term

President DR. IVAN MAZHURANICH

Groups

Representation

Working Club (Govt.)

Yugoslav National Party Club

Independent

Total

Groups

Representation

Yugoslav Radical Union

179

Yugoslav National Party

66

Independent Working Club

20

Yugoslav National Club

12

Agrarian Coalition

11

Democrats

4

Independent

16

Note Of the Senators, 46 are appointed by the Crown and 45 are elected

Total

—

* 68 Deputies elected on the list of Dr. Machek do not participate in Parliament.

(203)

YUGOSLAVIA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, tribal or religious divisions.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION Founded in 1935 through the fusion of the Serbian Radical, the Bosnian Moslem, and the Slovene Clerical Parties. It stands for a strong central government, a representative Parliament and larger provincial (or Banat) autonomy.

Leaders: Milan Stoyadinovich (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, former leader of Serbian Radical Party), Dr Mehmed Spaho (Minister of Communications, former leader of Moslem Party) and Dr Anton Koroshets (Minister of Home Affairs, former leader of Slovene Clerical Party).

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY Formed in 1931 by Gen Pera Zhivkovich (formerly Minister of War), and composed of members of old conservative parties. Its watchword is "National Unity," and it stands for a strong government and limited provincial autonomy.

Leader: General Pera Zhivkovich

YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY Founded in 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies, sometimes called a Fascist party (the Yugoslav Blue Shirts).

Leaders: S Hodjera and J Lukich

Unrecognized Parties

THE UNITED OPPOSITION This is not a united party but a loose federation composed of three parties: (1) the Croatian-Democrat Coalition, composed of the Croatian Peasant Party led by Dr Vladimir Machek and the much less important Independent Democrat Party led by Dr Adam Pribicevich, (2) the Yugoslav Democrat Party led by Lyuba Davidovich, (3) the Agrarian Party, composed of two groups, one led by Dr Yovan Yovanovich and the other, which is much less important and has a communist trend, by Dr Dragolyub Yovanovich. In addition there are other factions and small parties, including the Yugoslav Popular Movement ("Zbor") which advocates a complete reorganization based on the corporative system. It is led by D Lyotich (formerly Minister of Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Petnica	Independent, with large circles labor throughout the country	I Ribnikar (Dir.) M Milenovich and K Tancovich (Eds.)
Pravda (evening)	Independent, sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Damyan Solich (Ed.)
Vreme	Semi-official	Dr Lyuba Popovich (Ed.)
Tele	Independent	Dr A Kramer (Dir.)
Slovenec	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party now supports party of Dr Koroshets.	T Rokorec (Prop.) Mr Terzaglav (Ed.)
(Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Zupančič (Ed.)
Slovenski narod	Hungarian organ, in Hunza area.	S Tomasi (Ed.)
(Ljubljana)		
Retezat Ujrag		
(Novi Sad)		

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi Sad)	German organ, in German	B. Kremlin (Ed.)
Vechernya Poshta (Sarajevo)	Independent	Mr Borovevich (Ed.)
Vardar (Skoplje)	Semi-official	M. Yovanovich (Ed.)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent, unionist.	V. Brayevich (Ed.)
Yadranski Dnevnik (Split)	Independent.	Dr L. Tarlagha (Prop.)
Becsemegy Naplo (Subotitzia)	Hungarian organ, in Hungarian	L. Fonyves (Ed.)
Novi List (Sushak)	Independent.	
Jugoslovenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan, a well informed economic paper	M. Lakatoch (Dir.)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent, has even aged edition Vecer	J. Horvat (Ed.)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent, in German.	Dr Moskovich (Ed.)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union, independent.	S. Jutnja (Ed.)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent, oldest Croat paper	Dr M. Dezman (Ed.)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official in French political, economic and literary	Dr R. Meuxer (Pol. Ed.)
Narodno Blagostanje	Economic and financial,	Dr V. Bayluch (Ed.)
Priroda; Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial	M. Ivezach and G. Kozomarch (Eds.)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news, in English	A. T. Atherton (Ed.)
Balkan Herald (monthly)	Tourist and economic news, in English	A. T. Atherton (Ed.)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical with federalistic sympathies	Dr M. Čarčin (Ed.)
Ekonomet (monthly)	Economic and financial,	M. Todorovich (Prop.)
Bankarstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial	N. Stanarevich (Ed.)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic social and economic questions, in French.	Ljubomir Kosjer (Ed.)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
Central Press Bureau Avala	Official.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (Eds.)
	Semi-official.	Dr Kosta Lukovich (Dir.)
		Svet. Petrovich (Dir.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital Kabul

Area 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population 12,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area 7.4 square miles

Population 477,517 (1929 census)

Highest Commissioner

SEAN LESTER

Appointed October 26, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital Vaduz

Area 65 square miles

Population 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

Born in 1853; succeeded February 11, 1929

MONACO

Capital Monaco

Area 370 acres

Population 22,153 (17,724 Citizens of Monaco)

(1933 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 25, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital Muscat

Area 82,000 square miles

Population 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1911; succeeded 1932

OTHER COUNTRIES

207

NEPAL

Capital Kathmandu
Area 54,000 square miles
Population 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government
Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906, succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHAUDUR RAI

Appointed September 1, 1932

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital Mecca and Riyadh
Area 462,000 square miles (estimated)
Population 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880, proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Saudi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital Sana

Area 25,000 square miles (estimated)
Population 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHIYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN